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## U.S. Scientists Find a 'Holy Grail': Ripples at Edge of the Universe

**The Associated Press**  
LOS ANGELES — A NASA satellite has found huge ripples of matter near what is believed to be the edge of the universe, a momentous discovery that explains how stars and galaxies evolved from the "big bang" that created the cosmos, scientists say.

"What we have found is evidence for the birth of the universe," said George Smoot, an astrophysicist at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and the University of California at Berkeley.

The discovery by NASA's Cosmic Background Explorer spacecraft caps a long quest for the solution to one of science's most vexing puzzles: How did matter that was uniformly spread out in the newborn universe clump together to produce stars, galaxies and clusters of galaxies?

Mr. Smoot and colleagues announced the

finding Thursday at a meeting of the American Physical Society in Washington.

A physicist at the University of California at Santa Cruz, Joel Primack, said that if the ripples were confirmed, "it's one of the major discoveries of the century."

"In fact," he added, "it's one of the major discoveries of science."

Michael Turner, a University of Chicago physicist, called the discovery "unbelievably important."

"The significance of this cannot be overstated," he said. "They have found the Holy Grail of cosmology. If it is indeed correct, this certainly would have to be considered for a Nobel Prize."

Mr. Smoot said the ripples, which are extremely wispy clouds of matter, are "the largest and most ancient structures in the universe," stretching as long as 59 billion

trillion miles and dating to almost 15 billion years ago.

That's only 300,000 years after the Big Bang, the cataclysmic explosion scientists believe created the universe, he said.

The ripples were created by the universe's rapid expansion after the Big Bang, Mr. Smoot said. Once the ripples formed, according to the theory, gravity made increasing amounts of matter clump together, eventually creating galaxies, stars and clusters of galaxies.

"What we have found solves a major mystery, revealing for the first time the primeval seeds that developed into the modern universe," said John Mather, chief scientist of the \$400 million mission at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland.

"It tells us how the universe developed from an almost featureless explosion to something that's been broken up into huge clusters of galaxies and huge empty spaces."

Evidence collected by the satellite also supports the theory that up to 90 percent of the universe is made of invisible "dark matter" that scientists haven't yet been able to identify, Mr. Smoot said.

Decisive, Nobel Prize-winning evidence supporting the Big Bang theory was discovered in 1964 when Arno A. Penzias and Robert W. Wilson detected the Big Bang's "afterglow" — microwaves known as cosmic background radiation.

The Earth-orbiting Cosmic Background Explorer spacecraft has made more than 300 million measurements since its 1989 launching.

Those variations — only about thirty-millionths of a degree — represent slight differences in the density of matter at the edge of the universe, basically ripples of wispy clouds surrounded by slightly less dense matter, Mr. Smoot said.

The smallest ripples stretch across 500 million light-years of space, or about 2.9 billion trillion miles, Mr. Smoot said. Until now, he added, the largest known structure in the universe was the "great wall," an arc of galaxies about 200 million light-years long.

Since the ripples were created almost 15 billion years ago, their radiation has been traveling toward Earth at the speed of light. By detecting the radiation, the Cosmic Background Explorer is "a wonderful time machine" able to view the young universe, Mr. Smoot said.

## German Data Renew Fears On Inflation And Recovery

### Surge in Money Supply Dims European Outlook On Interest Rate Cuts

By Richard E. Smith  
*International Herald Tribune*

FRANKFURT — Hopes for an early cut in European interest rates to stimulate economic growth receded on Thursday as Germany reported a potentially inflationary surge in its money supply last month.

The unexpected increase in Germany's chief barometer of monetary growth — to an annual rate of 9.75 percent — signaled that the Bundesbank was unlikely to be able to relax its record high interest rates soon.

Analysts said this in turn would make it difficult for other European countries to reduce their interest rates to spur economic recovery.

The Bundesbank's announcement of the surge in money supply led to sharp losses on the German bond markets and soured the stock exchanges.

In Washington, Treasury Undersecretary David C. Mulford criticized high German interest rates, saying they jeopardized world economic growth.

He said that Germany should consider reducing its budget deficit, which has ballooned because of the costs of unification with East Germany. Such a move, he added, would give the German central bank the leeway to cut rates.

He warned that, in monetary terms, "the true cost of unification has still to be borne."

Although the International Monetary Fund strongly urged Germany on Wednesday to cut rates, and other calls looked certain to be made at this weekend's meeting in Washington of the Group of Seven leading industrial countries, economists said the new figures suggested that the overstrained German economy may need a straitjacket of high rates well into next year.

In its latest World Economic Outlook, the IMF said Wednesday that the Bundesbank's monetary policies, including high interest rates, had recently been "a restraining factor" on European growth.

With their currencies linked to the Deutsche mark in the European Monetary System, other European countries are obliged to conform to Germany's strict interest-rate policy despite their desire for faster economic expansion.

France, in particular, is now unlikely to be able to reduce interest rates this spring as many analysts had expected.

"Today's figure does not help the case for a broader European recovery," said Stephen King, economist with James Capel & Co. in London. "People will be feeling depressed after seeing this number."

The figure released Thursday for the M-3 money supply underpinned the growing pessimism that has led a number of economists to doubt that any Bundesbank rate cuts can be made until late this year or in 1993.

It showed that M-3, which comprises cash in circulation and key categories of bank deposits, rose at an annual rate of 9.75 percent in March, up from 8.5 percent in February and 9.0 percent in January. The markets generally had been expecting a rate of 8 percent.

The Bundesbank's target for monetary growth stipulates that it should be from 3.5 percent to 5.5 percent.

The Bundesbank said that the pace of monetary growth continued to be fueled mainly by the large volume of bank credit being absorbed both by businesses and individuals.

"The German economy is still absorbing a remarkable volume of credit in spite of high rates," said Brendan Brown, economist with Mitsubishi Finance in London. "Until interest rates come down and the bond markets are healthier, there will continue to be a lot of

## Rival Factions Enter Kabul as Fundamentalists Threaten Attack

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

KABUL — Rival Afghan guerrilla factions infiltrated Kabul on Thursday as the government sought peace with hard-line fundamentalists threatening to attack the capital.

With their fighters positioned in the mountains and valleys around Kabul, groups bitterly divided along ethnic and ideological lines slipped quietly into the city, which raised the chances of a violent showdown.

An Afghan vice president, General Mohammed Rafi, said he had met Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of the fundamentalist Islamic Party, in rebel-held territory south of Kabul on Wednesday.

Mr. Hekmatyar, fearful that rival mujahidin forces to the north will form the next Afghan



GRIM TASK IN GUADALAJARA — Workers on Thursday removing a victim of sewer explosions in Guadalajara, Mexico, as the death toll rose above 200. Page 3.

The United States is trying to recover Stinger missiles from Afghan rebels. Page 2.

government, has threatened to storm Kabul if the government does not surrender by Sunday.

"We discussed the ultimatum," General Rafi said at a news conference in Kabul. "And I'm optimistic that the talks have brought results."

The general said he and Mr. Hekmatyar also discussed a separate ultimatum that Mr. Hekmatyar has delivered to his rivals in the north: that they leave the city's perimeter by the end of Thursday or face attack. He quoted Mr. Hekmatyar as saying that all Islamic forces should yield and cooperate; the remarks apparently indicated that his threat still stood.

General Rafi's optimism was not matched by the tone of a statement issued by the Islamic Party's news service in Pakistan. The news service said the general's helicopter had been allowed to land in Mr. Hekmatyar's territory so that he could personally receive the ultimatum to capitulate by Sunday.

There was no question of Mr. Hekmatyar's making a deal with "treacherous and atheist Communists," the news service said.

It also reported that Mr. Hekmatyar's guerrillas, well equipped with U.S.-supplied arms, had fought their way within three kilometers (two miles) of Kabul airport and had captured 70 tanks about 12 kilometers south of the capital. Western reporters who went to the south of the city saw nothing to substantiate such assertions.

The government takeover has been delayed by indecision among the factions on how to share power and who should be the nation's leader.

Mr. Hekmatyar, a Pushtun, is pitted against the mostly non-Pushtun forces of Ahmed Shah Massoud and his northern coalition, the Islamic Jihad Council. Mr. Hekmatyar said there was

See KABUL, Page 4

## NATO as Peacekeeping Force: The Momentum Builds

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — With remarkably little public debate, a plan for NATO to mount peacekeeping operations in Eastern Europe if needed in a future crisis is winning acceptance by the United States, the European allies and Russia, Western officials say.

The proposal breaks with the traditional rule that the alliance should confine its military operations to Western Europe. It also expands the definition of NATO's defensive mission to include help in stabilizing Eastern Europe and possibly even parts of the former Soviet Union.

In contemplating the possibility of venturing into the former Communist zone of Eastern Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is responding to calls by the new democra-

ties — and Moscow — for Western help in filling the security vacuum left by the withdrawal of Soviet forces.

"No future Yugoslavia," a European official said in describing the intent of the plan to harness NATO's military muscle behind the diplomacy of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a political body that includes European nations, Russia and the United States.

A decision on this new NATO role, which would be carried out on a case-by-case basis, is expected at a meeting of the alliance's foreign ministers in Norway in June, and then at a summit meeting of leaders of the security conference states in Helsinki in July.

To contain ethnic or border conflicts, NATO forces could act more effectively than an interna-

national contingent assembled by the United Nations. NATO's planned new mobile rapid-reaction corps could send in a well-equipped force of up to 15,000 men within days of a request by the security conference.

The new mission for NATO, which was formally proposed by the Netherlands, is politically attractive in Washington and most other allied capitals because it would be a highly visible way of demonstrating that there is life after the Cold War for the alliance.

But that potential role also troubles planners in Western capitals who worry that peacekeeping, especially if it involved cooperation with Russia, might dilute the alliance's basic military purpose.

Peacekeeping sounds innocuous, a U.S. ambassador said, but, "it can get very political and

conceivably blur public understanding and support for NATO as the West's ultimate defense guarantee."

U.S. public opinion, he said, might balk at "sending forces into possible combat zones that were not a U.S. war but a European scrap, where Americans don't want to see American casualties."

Only NATO has the tools needed for the likely peacekeeping crises in Europe, most allied governments acknowledge, but they worry that the proposal could overextend NATO and ultimately accelerate U.S. disengagement.

France publicly objects to any expansion of NATO, but French officials quietly indicate that the government might acquiesce in the

See PEACE, Page 4

## Kiosk

### Tehran Refuses to Spare Rushdie

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Iran has again told Britain that its 1989 order for the killing of the British novelist Salman Rushdie cannot be revoked, the Iranian press agency, IRNA, said Thursday.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry official, Hamid Asadi, said he met British officials in London and "emphasized that Rushdie's sentence cannot be revoked under any circumstances."

**General News**  
Iraqis were vastly outnumbered in the ground war for Kuwait, a U.S. report said. Page 5.

**Business/Finance**  
IBM and American Airlines are helping Aeroflot set up a reservations system. Page 13.

**Crossword** Page 11.

**Special Report**  
Southern France is promoting itself as a region of dynamic "technopoles." Pages 17-19.

**Down Close**  
Up 9.94  
3,348.81

**The Dollar in New York**  
DM 1.8586  
DM 1.7878  
Yen 134.82  
FF 5.604

**Satyajit Ray, 70, the Bengali film master who received an Academy Award last month, died Thursday in Calcutta.**

## Yeltsin, Bad Boy or Father Figure?

By Michael Dobbs  
*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — Six months after launching Russia on the road to capitalism, President Boris N. Yeltsin appears to be redefining his political role. The image of do-or-die reformer is being jettisoned in favor of national father figure, whose most important task is to provide stability during a time of turmoil.

The old Yeltsin was a political outsider who charged straight ahead, demolishing all the obstacles in his path, including the Communist system and the Soviet Union. The new Yeltsin is an insider who looks for compromises with his political opponents and avoids confrontation.

The old Yeltsin placed himself at the forefront of the drive for change, projecting himself as a charismatic leader with the historical mission of bringing happiness and freedom to his long-suffering people. The new Yeltsin prefers to stay in the background, letting his associates bear the brunt of opposition attacks, while preserving his own authority for the big battles.

"There are two types of president," said Sergei Shakhrai, a member of Mr. Yeltsin's inner circle. "There is the leader who heads both the government and the reform movement, and there is

the guarantor of state stability. The first type of president addresses himself directly to the people, while the second type keeps his own counsel, even though he may occasionally explain his actions. I think our president has chosen the second model for himself."

The dilemma facing the government is clear. It can move ahead rapidly with Polish-style "shock therapy" for the economy at the risk of a social explosion and a conservative political backlash. Or

it can slow down the pace of reform, making the transition to a free-market economy more bearable in the short term, but postponing an eventual recovery. Recent events suggest that Mr. Yeltsin is leaning toward the second option.

The outsider role came naturally to Mr. Yeltsin when he led the opposition to the Communist establishment personified by Mikhail S. Gorbachev. That period ended in December with the dissolution of the Soviet Union. President Gorbachev's resignation and the transfer of ultimate responsibility for the fate of

See YELTSIN, Page 4

## West Cautions Russia Against Slowing Reform

By Tom Redburn  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — Senior Western officials warned the Russian government on Thursday to resist any weakening in its commitment to a rapid move to free markets and stringent economic policies.

David C. Mulford, the U.S. Treasury undersecretary for international affairs, and Michel Camdessus, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said they expected Russia and other republics of the former Soviet Union to begin receiving substantial additional aid from the West within the next few months.

But the Western cash, intended to help stabilize the Russian currency and support a program of shock therapy for the economy, could be held up if Russia is forced to scale back its ambitious plans for economic reform, they said.

The warning, which came before weekend meetings of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations and of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, seemed aimed primarily at bolstering the government of President Boris N. Yeltsin against critics in the Russian Parliament and within the ostensibly independent central bank.

Any plan to substantially boost the Russian budget deficit or speed up the printing of money, which is intended mainly to prop up ailing state enterprises, "would have to be regarded on the face of it, as steps backwards," Mr. Mulford said, Mr. Camdessus, saying he was speaking on behalf of the West, said at a news conference that he was worried about reports that Mr. Yeltsin's economic program was being

See WARNING, Page 15

## Cautiously, in a Man's World, Iranian Women Start to Speak Out

By Elaine Sciolino  
*New York Times Service*

TEHRAN — Women in Iran ride in the back of the bus. They are banned from studying mechanics or electrical engineering, from traveling in the country without their husbands or fathers and from serving as judges because Islamic clerics call them too emotional.

It is nearly impossible for a woman to initiate divorce proceedings against her husband or to win custody of her children.

By law, a woman's testimony in court is not given equal weight to a man's, and during the recent Iranian New Year women received 25

percent less than their male colleagues in annual bonuses.

But slowly women are beginning openly to challenge the system that gives preferential treatment to men in hiring, promotions, university placement, pensions, family life and the legal system.

With soaring inflation and low salaries, women who years ago could rely on the incomes of their husbands or fathers are leaving the kitchens and taking whatever employment they can find, from low-paying clerical positions to better-paying prostitution.

Dozens of women ran for parliament seats in the April 10 elections, and a number were among the top vote-getters in their constitu-

encies, including a gynecologist from the religiously conservative city of Meshed. And Iran's lively press has become an open forum for complaints about the plight of women.

"One of the main reasons women are seeking work is because of the economic problems; the other is to grow and learn more," said Shahla Sherkat, editor of Zanan, a new magazine for women whose most recent issue included a short story by the South African writer Nadine Gordimer and articles on back problems and quick cuisine.

"Professional opportunities are not provided as frequently for women. Officials must be told that women can hold high office. The impression is that women work less than men, but I believe it's the other way around."

The first issue of the magazine featured an article by an independent researcher on women's employment that stated that in 1989 only 5 percent of the professional jobs in Iran were held by women.

In the second issue, now on the newsstands, Jaleh Shadi-Talab, a sociologist at Tehran University, says in an article on women in the Civil Service that they make up only 12 percent of the force.

She adds, "Women have been rejected from administrative positions, and increasingly the most suitable and best environment for women of any educational level has become the home.

Even women whose careers have soared

with the revolution complain about discrimination.

Fatemeh Karrubi, 44, the director of the powerful Maryams' Foundation Hospital Center, and her husband, Mahdi Karrubi, the speaker of the parliament, both of them so-called hard-line candidates for parliament who fared poorly in the April 10 election, have been criticized recently in the press for the lavish wedding they gave for one of their children. But the press expended extra ammunition on Mrs. Karrubi.

"Couldn't you find anyone more qualified than your own wife to run the Maryam Foundation so that at least she would have less

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# South Africa Convicts White Officer and 4 Blacks in Murders

By Christopher S. Wren  
*New York Times Service*

JOHANNESBURG — In a verdict providing the first legal confirmation of police involvement in South Africa's politically motivated violence, five policemen, including a white captain, were convicted on Thursday of murdering 11 black villagers in Natal Province nearly three and a half years ago.

The verdict, delivered by Justice Andrew Wilson in Natal's capital, Pietermaritzburg, found Captain Brian Mitchell, who then commanded a nearby police station, and four black special, or auxiliary, policemen guilty of the massacre of the villagers in the settlement of Trust Feed during the night of Dec. 2, 1988.

The convicted policemen will be sentenced after the judge hears further evidence offered in mitigation. They face the death penalty, although the government has suspended executions.

In a detailed and biting decision that unfolded over three days, Justice Wilson also called for a public inquiry into what he suggested was a police attempt at Pietermaritzburg to cover up the role of the officers in the Trust Feed massacre.

The judge criticized the initial police inquiry, saying that the investigators were clearly "incompetent or not interested" in

discovering what happened. The policemen on trial were charged after another police officer renewed the investigation last year.

Taking note of the verdict, the commissioner of the South African police, General Johan van der Merwe, said in Pretoria that justice had taken its course. He also said he was appointing another general to investigate the initial inquiry.

The massacre in Trust Feed, a poor community 40 kilometers (25 miles) outside Pietermaritzburg, occurred during a time of factional fighting between supporters of the predominantly Zulu Inkatha movement and those of the United Democratic

Front. The police were sometimes accused of siding with Inkatha, which they denied.

The prosecution alleged that the policemen launched the attack to drive out supporters of the United Democratic Front, a surrogate of the African National Congress, which was then banned. It turned out that they attacked the wrong house. The victims were attending a funeral vigil, and Inkatha supporters were among them.

**All-Races Council Proposed**

President Frederik W. de Klerk proposed the quick election of an all-races council to rule South Africa in the transition to democracy, but critics attacked the

move as racist and a bid to dilute black power, Reuters reported from Cape Town on Thursday.

Mr. de Klerk told Parliament that he would propose a multiparty talks on democracy that his powers be taken over by an interim executive council, elected by blacks and whites and drawn from the three to five biggest parties.

Initial opposition reaction was not favorable. A white Democratic Party member of Parliament, Colin Eglin, said the African National Congress, which says it represents the majority of blacks, would probably reject it because it would dilute their power in any new government.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.K. Spurns Libya Offer on Suspects

ATHENS (Reuters) — Britain issued a rejection Thursday of a reported Libyan offer to hand over two suspects in the Lockerbie airliner bombing for trial in Cairo, repeating that the men must be sent to the United States or Scotland.

In an interview with China's Xinhua press agency, Colonel Moussamer Gadafi, the Libyan leader, had said he wanted the two men tried in the Egyptian capital by a tribunal consisting of all parties involved in the dispute.

But Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain said in Athens that the reason sanctions were imposed on Libya last week by the United Nations was to insist on a trial in either Scotland or the United States, not in any other country. The Pan American World Airways airliner was blown up over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, killing 270 people.

### UN Sees Milestone on 'Boat People'

HONG KONG (Reuters) — The 100th UN-sponsored planeload of Vietnamese boat refugees flew home from Hong Kong on Thursday, ending a decade of a new life for those aboard and marking for the United Nations a turning point in the problem.

"Clearly the tide is turning," the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said in a statement. But some government officials and relief workers were cautious, saying the problem of the refugees was far from resolved.

The flight, to Ho Chi Minh City, brought to 17,456 the number of Vietnamese who have returned voluntarily since March 1989, while there have been signs that the exodus from Vietnam that scattered nearly 675,000 Vietnamese throughout the region during the last 12 years may be ending. But more than 52,000 Vietnamese remain in detention camps in Hong Kong and Vietnam has agreed to accept the forcible repatriation of only a handful of them.

### Japan Sentences Avionics Executives

TOKYO (UPI) — Four executives of a Japanese avionics firm received suspended prison sentences Thursday after admitting that they had illegally exported missile parts to Iran. The company, Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Ltd., was fined the equivalent of \$37,000.

"Supplying missile parts to a nation at war not only harms international trust in our nation, which holds the ideology of a pacifist nation, but also cannot help but exert a grave influence on international relations," said Judge Osamu Ikeda in Tokyo District Court.

He imposed two-year suspended prison sentences on the former company president Yukio Kashi, the former managing director Kaichiro Fukuzumi, the former director Yoshiharu Fukunaga and the former aircraft division chief Hiroshichi Takahashi.

### Bulgaria Adopts Privatization Law

SOFIA (Reuters) — Bulgaria put the final legal building block of its move to a market economy in place on Thursday when the parliament adopted a law on privatizing state and municipal property over the next two years.

"This law is more market-oriented than privatization laws in other Eastern European countries," said Ilko Estenez, a senior member of parliament's Economy Committee.

Under the law, Bulgarian and foreign investors can take part in privatization on an equal footing. Enterprises will be converted into joint-stock companies, which will either be sold at auctions or transferred to new state holding companies. Shares owned by the state holding companies can be sold to individuals or companies within two years. The law also permits up to 20 percent of a company to be sold to employees through cheaper, nonvoting shares.

### For the Record

Robert F. Kelly Jr., former owner of the Little Rascals day care center, was sentenced to life in prison Thursday in Farmville, North Carolina, following his conviction on 99 counts of child molestation. "I have not done these things," said an unrepentant Mr. Kelly, 44. (AP)

## U.S. Seeks Return of Stingers

By Don Oberdorfer  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The United States, having supplied rebel forces in Afghanistan with high-tech Stinger missiles that may have turned the tide of battle, has begun a campaign to get the remaining weapons back.

Administration sources said the U.S. effort to recover the Stingers stemmed from concern that the shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles could fall into the hands of terrorist groups or unfriendly or unstable governments.

The State Department spokeswoman Margaret D. Tutwiler, asked Wednesday whether the United States was trying to regain control of the missiles, cited an accord last September in which the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to cut off arms to both sides in the Afghan war and to "work toward withdrawal of major weapons systems."

The chances of reclaiming the Stingers also are considered uncertain, given the high value placed upon them, even if the United States offers to buy them back as part of the new program.

A Washington Post report in 1989 estimated that 900 to 1,000 Stinger missiles had been supplied to the Afghan rebels, about 340 of which were reported to have been fired.



Mujahidin fighters on a break Thursday atop a government tank on a highway to Kabul. They joined government forces to keep a rival faction from the capital.

## Afghan Refugee Families Journey Home to the Unknown

By Donatella Lorch  
*New York Times Service*

TORKHAM, Pakistan — Fultanzari has never seen Afghanistan. She was born in a mud refugee camp near Peshawar, Pakistan, nine years ago.

Now, with 25 members of her family, she is returning to a village that she knows only from hearsay. She is finally going home.

"I am happy, it is my home," she whispered shyly as she stood near her family's possessions — dusty burlap bags, rope beds, dented metal trunks, muddied quilts, and chickens and goats.

And then she smiled. "I know the name of my village," she said.

Dozens of Afghan refugee families have been leaving Pakistan this week, crossing the border at Torkham, about 90 kilometers (55 miles) from Jalalabad. Here they switch from Pakistani transportation to Afghan trucks.

Across the border, they are greeted with a large

sign — "Welcome to the Islamic State of Afghanistan" — and by a guerrilla with a rocket-propelled grenade. The noon call to prayer echoes against the barren, rocky hills of the Khyber Pass.

For many it is a journey into the unknown. They are leaving the security of the camps even before an interim government is created in the Afghan capital, Kabul.

They are eager to reclaim their land, start the spring planting and rebuild their homes. Most are farmers returning to the province of Nangarhar, a fertile valley around Jalalabad.

United Nations officials say that although it is too early to speak of a mass repatriation, there has been a dramatically increased return.

There are 3 million refugees in Pakistan, most living in 250 camps in the North-West Frontier Province.

Since April 14, about 900 families registered with the United Nations have crossed at Torkham, a site

that officials expect will become the main thoroughfare to eastern and northern Afghanistan. Many unregistered refugees have also passed through.

For some, leaving Pakistan has proven difficult. South of Torkham at the major border crossing at

**'They are not sure their own villages are safe. But they understand in a short time there will be an independent Afghanistan.'**

Abdul Nasir, a UN monitor

Parachin, refugees have turned back because guerrillas loyal to the Islamic fundamentalist leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar are requisitioning all vehicles to transport troops to the outskirts of Kabul.

When they turn in their ration books to the United Nations, each registered refugee family receives the equivalent of \$150 in cash for transportation and about 300 kilograms (650 pounds) of wheat.

"They are not sure their own villages are safe," said Abdul Nasir, a monitor for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, who interviews and counts families at the border.

"But they understand in a short time there will be an independent Afghanistan. And if the situation clears up everyone will run. If today we hear freedom, tonight everyone will be here."

For the families changing transportation at Torkham, insecurity is better than the abject poverty they have experienced in Pakistan. Najib, a farmer, is traveling with eight members of his family.

"I am happy to go, but we have to go to Afghanistan because there is no work for us here," he said.

"We have no alternative. In Pakistan life was very bad, very poor. Now I can plant my corn, my wheat."

deserted, 17,000 were wounded and 9,000 were killed before the ground war.

The Pentagon has never gone public with numbers on the total number of Iraqi deaths, although some officials have said it could have been as many as 100,000. An air force general, Charles Horner, has suggested it was as low as 10,000.

The committee report was based on interviews with about 1,000 people who fought the war.

It said it was possible that the number of Iraqi troops in the region could have been higher or lower, but asserted that the 700,000 U.S. and allied soldiers far outnumbered the enemy when the ground war began.

The committee said the Defense Department based its figure of 500,000 Iraqi soldiers on the number of Iraqi divisions in the region, 42, multiplied by the number of troops that military intelligence believed made up a division.

"The one certainty is that there never really were 547,000 Iraqi troops in theater because — and this was not known until after the war — many units were sent to the theater substantially under strength," the report read.

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## Allied Gulf Force Dwarfed Iraq's, U.S. Study Finds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States and its allies faced an Iraqi military force that numbered fewer than half the 500,000 soldiers estimated by the Pentagon at the start of the ground war to retake Kuwait, a congressional report said Thursday.

According to the report by the House Armed Services Committee, it is possible that the 700,000 allied attackers faced only 183,000 Iraqis in Kuwait. The Defense Department consistently maintained during the Gulf War that more than 500,000 Iraqi troops were in the region.

The panel, which conducted its own bipar-

tisan review of the war, addressed the one major issue that the Pentagon avoided in its 1,300-page report on the war: the number of Iraqi troops involved in the conflict.

The panel estimated in the report that 183,000 Iraqi troops remained after enduring constant bombing attacks from the allied air campaign that preceded the ground war. The number is based on the 63,000 who were captured and the panel's calculation of 120,000 who either escaped or were killed.

It said that, based on interviews with captured officers, Iraqi divisions were an average of 34 percent under strength, 153,000

deserted, 17,000 were wounded and 9,000 were killed before the ground war.

The Pentagon has never gone public with numbers on the total number of Iraqi deaths, although some officials have said it could have been as many as 100,000. An air force general, Charles Horner, has suggested it was as low as 10,000.

The committee report was based on interviews with about 1,000 people who fought the war.

It said it was possible that the number of Iraqi troops in the region could have been higher or lower, but asserted that the 700,000 U.S. and allied soldiers far outnumbered the enemy when the ground war began.

bered the enemy when the ground war began.

The committee said the Defense Department based its figure of 500,000 Iraqi soldiers on the number of Iraqi divisions in the region, 42, multiplied by the number of troops that military intelligence believed made up a division.

"The one certainty is that there never really were 547,000 Iraqi troops in theater because — and this was not known until after the war — many units were sent to the theater substantially under strength," the report read.

## Energy Agency Opens Files on Iraq Dispute

By William J. Broad  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Dismissing charges that it silenced an official who warned in 1989 that Iraq had embarked on a major effort to build a nuclear bomb, the Energy Department has taken the unusual step of declassifying and publicly releasing important documents in the dispute.

The agency said the documents showed that it had acted in a conscientious manner.

"It was handled responsibly — not in the same way the author of the memo wanted — but in a responsible way," said Joseph C. Karpinski, press secretary for the Energy Department. "Those kinds of disagreements go on all the time."

The declassification came in response to a two-year investigation by Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, who heads the House Committee on Energy and Commerce and its investigative subcommittee. In a closed hearing, he has charged the department with ignoring the warning and missing an opportunity to block Baghdad's nuclear ambitions some two years before the West went to war against Iraq.

The formerly secret memos released Wednesday include the original warning, issued in April 1989 by A. Bryan Siebert Jr., an Energy Department official with the agency's main responsibility for export

## France Charges Belgian With Spying for Russia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — A Belgian electronics engineer has been charged in France with spying for Russia, and five other suspects have been freed after questioning, justice sources said Thursday.

The sources said the engineer, identified as Alain Brienne, was suspected of having worked with a Belgian spy ring that passed along technological information to Moscow. Mr. Brienne was charged with spying for a foreign power and released. The sources said five other French and Belgian nationals were released after questioning.

News reports said the six had received money to pass on information on advanced technology to a Belgian businessman, but were apparently not aware he was working for Moscow.

They said the six were detained on information provided by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which led to the breaking of the Belgian ring earlier this month. They said the CIA got its information from a diplomat at the Russian Embassy in Brussels who asked for political asylum last year.

In The Hague, meanwhile, the Dutch Home Affairs Ministry announced Thursday that the Netherlands had ordered four Russians suspected of spying to leave the country. The ministry said the four — three journalists and a trade attaché at the Russian Embassy in The Hague — had already departed the country. (AP, Reuters)

## Lang Overrides Predecessor on French Schools

The Associated Press

PARIS — The French education and culture minister, Jack Lang, announced Thursday that he was canceling or modifying unpopular school changes adopted by his predecessor.

Educational changes are a touchy subject in France. Earlier this year, tens of thousands of students demonstrated to argue that the changes fell short of giving them a chance to succeed professionally.

Mr. Lang said he had eliminated university changes proposed by his predecessor, Lionel Jospin, because their objectives, though valid, had been misinterpreted by the public.

They had called for opening university to anyone holding a high school diploma and improving student orientation with the aim of reducing the high university dropout rate. Mr. Lang said a new program, designed to give each university more autonomy, would be worked out with higher education experts in the coming months.

As for the plan to revamp the existing high school program, considered elitist and overly selective, Mr. Lang said he would maintain Mr. Jospin's proposals but would urge individual schools to be flexible in applying them.

## Accord Reached on Volga Germans

Agence France-Press

BONN — Russia and Germany reached an agreement Thursday that will progressively grant autonomy to 2.5 million ethnic Germans in the Volga region, officials said.

"It's a breakthrough," Germany's junior interior minister, Horst Waffenschmidt, said at the end of a three-day meeting of a joint committee on the Volga Germans. Bonn has been seeking to stem an influx of ethnic Germans, who

## Lang Overrides Predecessor on French Schools

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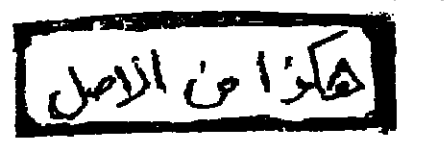
As for the plan to revamp the existing high school program, considered elitist and overly selective, Mr. Lang said he would maintain Mr. Jospin's proposals but would urge individual schools to be flexible in applying them.

## The Weather

Forecast for Saturday through Monday

Region	Today	Tomorrow	Day After	Monday
North America	Cloudy, showery weather in the Midwest and South. Heavy rain in the Northeast and South. Windy.	Partly cloudy in the Midwest and South. Heavy rain in the Northeast and South. Windy.	Partly cloudy in the Midwest and South. Heavy rain in the Northeast and South. Windy.	Partly cloudy in the Midwest and South. Heavy rain in the Northeast and South. Windy.
Europe	Cloudy, heavy rain in the north and central and southern Europe. Windy.	Cloudy, heavy rain in the north and central and southern Europe. Windy.	Cloudy, heavy rain in the north and central and southern Europe. Windy.	Cloudy, heavy rain in the north and central and southern Europe. Windy.
Asia	Sunshine will brighten Southeast Asia. Heavy rain in the South. Windy.	Sunshine will brighten Southeast Asia. Heavy rain in the South. Windy.	Sunshine will brighten Southeast Asia. Heavy rain in the South. Windy.	Sunshine will brighten Southeast Asia. Heavy rain in the South. Windy.

Legend: s=sunny, pc=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, r=rain, dr=dry, f=fog, h=heavy rain, w=windy.





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Nehru press agency, Colonel...
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Secretary of the United States...

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The 100th U.S. sponsored...
the U.N. High Commissioner...
Officials and relief...

Avionics Executive...
The Japanese avionics firm...
The company, Japan Aero...
The avionics firm is...

Privatization Law...
The first legal building...
The law allows the...
The law allows the...



TYPE CASTING—Ginger Smith handling a typewriter during an "office sports" competition in Portland, Maine. A radio station organized the event to observe National Secretaries Day.

Californians Brace for Follow-Up to a 6.1 Quake

LOS ANGELES — California officials warned Thursday there was a chance of additional tremors following an earthquake that shook Southern California, damaging desert towns and causing minor injuries.
The Office of Emergency Services said that for three days there would be a slightly increased likelihood of a larger quake in six southern California counties, although that likelihood was declining steadily as the time passed.

San Barbara, 200 miles north on the coast. The quake was along a north-to-south fault in the mountains about five miles from the big San Andreas Fault, according to Lucy Jones, a seismologist for the U.S. Geological Survey.
Initial reports that the quake measured 6.3 on the Richter scale were followed by a warning from the U.S. Geological Survey to take precautions for a 7.5 earthquake—the so-called Big One.

earthquake of magnitude 6 can cause severe damage. The earthquake in the San Francisco area Oct. 17, 1989, registered 7.1. It killed more than 60 people and caused an estimated \$5.9 billion damage.
Witnesses' estimates of the duration of Wednesday's earthquake ranged from 10 to 60 seconds.
"It was a terrible shaking," said Mary Gibson of Desert Hot Springs. "We were just getting ready to go to bed, and the whole house just shook. It felt like an eternity."

apparently were not damaged, officials said. About 20 people were taken to Hi-Desert Medical Center in Joshua Tree for treatment of minor injuries ranging from a broken ankle to cuts.
A quake registering 4.6 had shaken the area about two and a half hours earlier. In Los Angeles, a fire department spokesman said there were no reports of damage or injuries in the nation's second-largest city. Shaking was felt at Dodger Stadium but did not interrupt a baseball game there. There was no noticeable reaction from players or the crowd of nearly 35,000. Phones in the press box went out for several minutes. In Riverside County, there were reports of mostly minor damage, including gas leaks at homes, some flooding from pipes and damage to a fire station in Thousand Palms.

Former Mayor Of Washington Leaves Prison

LORETTO, Pennsylvania — The former mayor of Washington, Marion S. Barry Jr., was released from a federal prison Thursday after serving a six-month sentence for possession of cocaine.
Mr. Barry, wearing a coat and tie, walked out the front door of the Federal Correctional Institution at Loretto at 5:30 A.M., climbed into the back seat of a waiting car and was driven away.
"Mr. Barry made arrangements with his security staff to pick him up and there was a one vehicle waiting for him," said Ron Ham, executive assistant to the warden.
The former mayor served the first three months of his sentence at a federal prison in Petersburg, Virginia. He was transferred to Loretto in January following reports that he had received oral sex from a female visitor. Mr. Barry denied this.

Plan to Air Doubts About Clinton Irks Party Chief

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party chairman, Ronald H. Brown, set off a round of party infighting when he abruptly canceled an appearance before a group of major fund-raisers, fearing they would voice doubts about Bill Clinton, the likely presidential nominee.
Mr. Brown was scheduled as the principal speaker at a meeting here of IMPAC, a group of more than 60 Democratic fund-raisers from around the country. But in a letter to IMPAC's chairman, Nathan Landow, he asserted that he "read with alarm" a copy of the invitation announcing the meeting.

"The program in the letter suggests the meeting will be about reopening old wounds," Mr. Brown wrote, "continuing divisive anti-party bickering and, unbelievably, an attempt to debate the primary process."
Mr. Landow, who is also chairman of the Maryland Democratic Party, immediately called off the meeting, which had been scheduled for Thursday.
"I don't know what the chairman is afraid of with IMPAC members," he said.
In his April 7 letter announcing the meeting, Mr. Landow wrote: "Many members are concerned, to say the least, about our party's prospects for winning in November and feel the need to discuss openly how we got to where we are, and what options we have for the immediate future and for changing the process."

Mr. Landow, who endorsed former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts days before he withdrew from the presidential race, is now uncommitted. He said that had Mr. Brown attended the meeting, he would have faced tough questions about Mr. Clinton, the governor of Arkansas.
Mr. Clinton has won 1,332 delegates, more than half of the number needed for the nomination and far more than Mr. Tsongas or former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California. Mr. Clinton's only remaining major opponent.

While Mr. Landow has said there is nothing inappropriate about discussing prospects for throwing open the convention to a candidate other than Mr. Clinton, he insisted that his ultimate interest was not to be divisive but to bring about party unity. He said Mr. Brown canceled his address under pressure from the Clinton campaign.

Tsongas to Offer Medical File If He Runs

NEW YORK — Paul E. Tsongas, who received an experimental bone marrow transplant for lymphoma in 1986 and additional radiation treatment after suffering a relapse in 1987, says he will make his medical records available for an independent medical review if he becomes a presidential or vice-presidential candidate in the future.
If questions or concerns remain after such a review, Mr. Tsongas said Wednesday, he would ask his

doctors to arrange for tests by independent cancer experts.
The former senator from Massachusetts outlined the plan in a letter to Dr. George P. Canellos, the head of oncology at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston, where he received treatment for lymphoma, a cancer of the immune system.
Mr. Tsongas wrote the letter in response to a New York Times article that said his doctors now acknowledge that he suffered a recur-

rence of lymphoma in a single lymph node in his left armpit in 1987, about eight months after a bone marrow transplant.
Mr. Tsongas, who has suspended his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, said in an interview that he did not expect to be offered the vice-presidential spot this year. He said he had no intention of running for office in Massachusetts and that the only two elected offices he might seek would be the presidency or vice presidency.

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Guadalajara Fears a New Blast

GUADALAJARA, Mexico — Fearing further explosions, officials on Thursday ordered the evacuation of a Guadalajara neighborhood near the district devastated by underground blasts a day earlier.
The death toll in the disaster rose to more than 200, according to government reports.
As investigators sought a cause, the governor of Jalisco state, Guillermo Cosío Vidaurri, said that at least three officials would face charges of criminal negligence for not acting after residents reported strong gas smell coming from the sewers.
Weeping survivors thronged the streets of Guadalajara's La Reforma district, where 20 to 25 city blocks were demolished. At least 1,000 people were hurt and more than 15,000 others were left homeless, officials said.
A state spokesman, Armando Morquecho, said damage was estimated at \$300 million.
Neighborhood residents demanded to know why the officials

had failed to act promptly on reports of the fumes, and what had caused the buildup of volatile gas in the sewer system.
"If authorities knew about this why didn't they tell us?" asked Ramón Guerra, 22, who had helped poll the bodies of his sister and his 6-year-old nephew from the ruins of their home.
The governor identified those who would be charged with negligence as José Trinidad López Rivas, the city's fire chief, David Afonso Parrida, municipal services director, and Guaberto Limón, head of the agency that operates the sewer system.
Officials said the explosions Wednesday might have been caused by an industrial chemical used by a cooking-oil company or by a gasoline spill into the sewer system. The state oil monopoly Petroleos Mexicanos, or Pemex, denied any responsibility for the blasts, as did the cooking-oil company, La Central.
President Carlos Salinas de Gortari said there would be a full investigation of the disaster in Guadalajara, which has a population of

about 3 million people. He said the inquiry would not exclude Pemex as a possible cause. The president said he wanted a full report within 72 hours.
The state government suggested that the cooking-oil company had allowed hexane, a volatile chemical used in extracting oil from seeds, to leak into the sewer system.
Mayor Enrique Deu Flores ordered the evacuation of about four square blocks in the Alamo district of the city, south of the blast area, after residents said they smelled fumes. The area is surrounded by about 40 factories, including a Pemex plant.
Fire fighters removed manhole covers to disperse any gas in the sewers and a Pemex truck checked gas lines.
Mexico has a large concentration of heavy industry in major metropolitan areas, and there have been several huge gas explosions in its cities in recent years, including a 1984 blast in Mexico City that killed more than 400 people. Environmentalists have blamed lax enforcement of anti-pollution laws for past accidents. (AP, Reuters)

UPDATE

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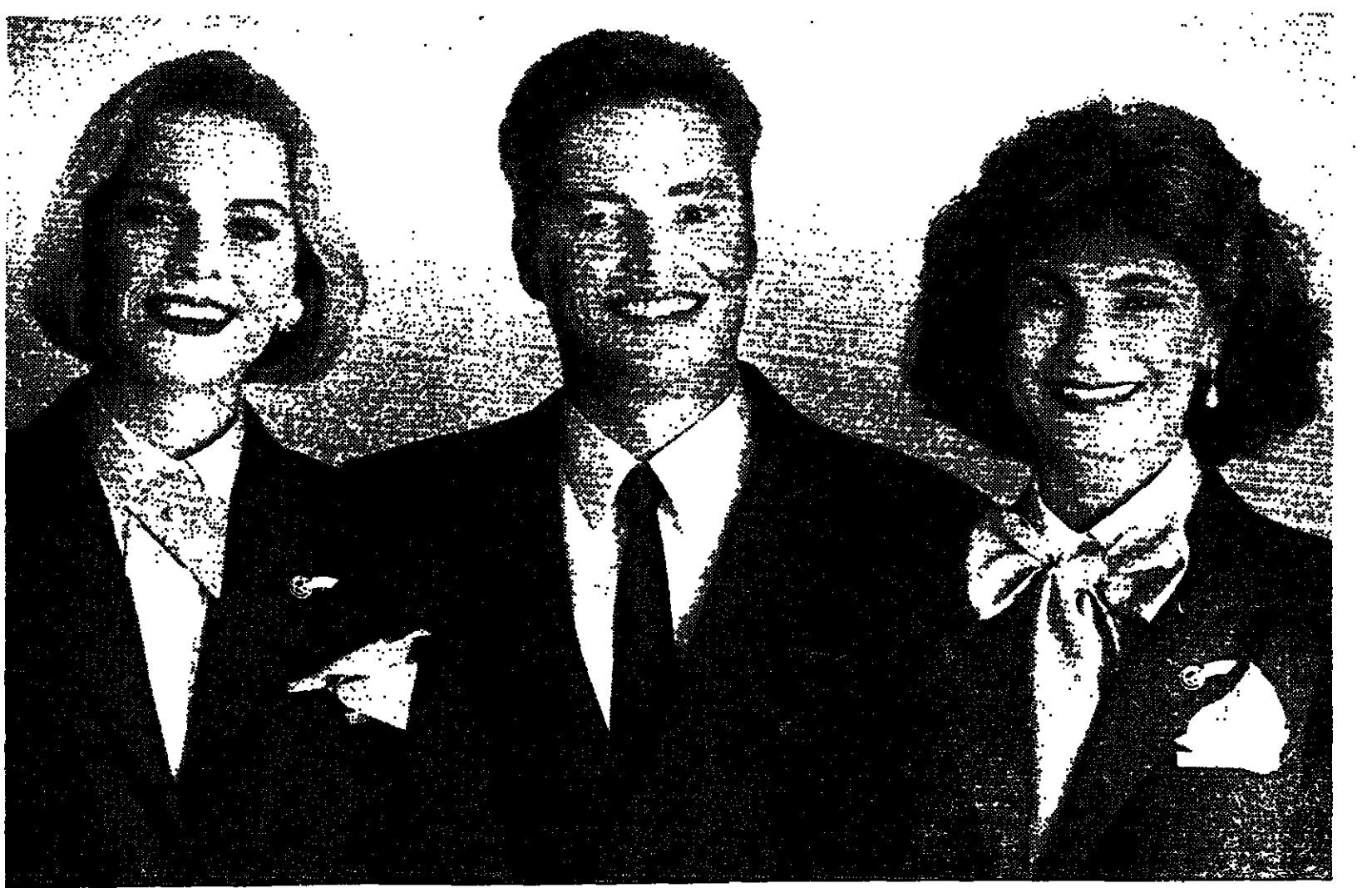
Down-to-Earth Price For a Russian Satellite

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — A superannuated, blackened Russian satellite was sold for a relative snip at 1 million francs on Thursday night in what the auctioneer said was a sorry comedown for an object that had once flown into the cosmos and back.
For the last couple of weeks, the satellite has been on the sidewalk on the fashionable Avenue Georges V, admired and touched by thousands of passers-by. But the 2-ton object, bearing the scorch marks of a 16-day trip through space, is not the kind of thing that fits easily in the average living room, and there were few bids.
The bidding started at 500,000 francs and moved up fast to a million (\$182,000), where it stayed, despite the persuasive charms of the auctioneer, Hervé Poulain.
Even if the spacecraft is an ugly black ball with a skull and crossbones painted on the side, Mr. Poulain asked, could no one see the aesthetic value of an object that had flown far into space? Was there no romance left in the world?
Mr. Poulain said that in recent days he had sold a Schiaparelli dress for 250,000 francs, a toy train for 240,000 and a limited-edition Swatch for 250,000. He could not, he would not, let such a singular object go for a mere million.
In the end he did, however, and Georges Lancin, a French businessman, is faced with the task of trucking the object to his factory at Tours in central France.

U.S. Eases Policy On Detention for Asylum-Seekers

NEW YORK — Immigration officials have issued a new policy on handling requests for political asylum that could spare thousands of refugees detention.
Currently, those seeking asylum who arrive in the United States without proper documentation are detained, pending the results of their applications. If there is space in detention centers, but where the centers were filled, illegal aliens were not put in detention.
Under a directive by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington, asylum seekers whose identity, grounds for asylum and means of support appear to be credible may be released from or spared detention.
The directive, which takes effect immediately, calls for immigration inspectors to interview applicants at major airports and other ports of entry as well as at all detention centers.

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Table with columns for Africa, Latin America, North America, and other regions, listing various items and prices.

## Who'll Stand for a Mussolini?

### Granddaughter Gets Seat, but Not the One She Wants

By Alan Cowell  
*New York Times Service*

ROME — The history of the world's politics is dotted with disputes about empty chairs — those abandoned when people walked out or never even turned up at gatherings of moment and let their absence speak volumes. Italy's newest Parliament opened with a tiff about an occupied one. And it was no ordinary chair at that.

The parliamentary seat had once been sat upon by Benito Mussolini, Italy's fascist dictator, who occupied it for a year before he became prime minister in 1922 and turned Italy into a one-party fascist state that endured until 1943.

But on Wednesday, when his granddaughter Alessandra, 30, elected on the neofascist ticket in elections on April 5 to 6, came to reclaim it for the dynasty, she found another of the 34 neofascists in parliament already sitting there.

"If they don't give me my grandfather's seat," she said, "I might take the prime minister's."

"I am ready to sit where my grandfather used to," she added, "and I can't understand why people are making such a fuss about it. Someone has to sit there, and it might as well be me."

But no one moved in the benches situated on the extreme right of the chamber, so Miss Mussolini, a TV and movie actress, sat down quietly on another chair and made a call from her mobile phone, reportedly to her mother.

Her father, the jazz pianist Romano Mussolini, one of the former dictator's two surviving sons, sat in the gallery to watch. Benito Mussolini himself was executed by partisans in 1945 while trying to flee Italy for Switzerland.

Miss Mussolini is a representative of the Italian Social Movement, which campaigned on an anti-immigrant, law-and-order platform. It was not clear Thursday whether her wish to sit in her grandfather's onetime chair would be granted: Some other neofascists feel she has already

stolen enough headlines. And even Wednesday, her appearance in Parliament drew a phalanx of photographers and television cameras in her wake.

The spat was a sideshow to the political paralysis that has flowed from the April elections. For the first time since World War II, Christian Democrats have been denied the ability to dominate Parliament, but the elections produced no obvious alternative.

That much was apparent on Wednesday when deputies gathered to elect a speaker and were unable to do so because no single candidate garnered the two-thirds majority needed to be chosen.

"The British voted after us and yet they already have a government," said Mario Segni, a maverick Christian Democrat who wants to form the next government and reform the moribund political system. "The problems we have run into over electing a speaker show it is absolutely impossible to go on running a country this way."



Alessandra Mussolini, granddaughter of the dictator, in Parliament on Thursday.

## Fighting Shatters New Sarajevo Pact

By John F. Burns  
*New York Times Service*

BELGRADE — European Community leaders who negotiated the new truce accord on Thursday had barely left Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, before the heavy fighting that has raged there for the last previous days resumed.

After the nightly curfew at 10 P.M., observers said that Serbian gunners in the mountains overlooking Sarajevo had resumed artillery bombardment of the old Muslim quarter in the city center, and that machine-gun fire could be heard from the area of the airport on the city's western edge.

The fighting resumed just hours after the leaders of the three main ethnic groups in the former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina signed a new cease-fire accord on Thursday and agreed to resume negotiations on the republic's future under European Community sponsorship in Lisbon on Monday.

The leaders of the three main groups that make up Bosnia-Herzegovina's population of 4.3 million — Muslim Slavs, Serbs and Croats — signed the cease-fire commitment after a day of negotiations with an EC delegation led by Lord Carrington, chairman of the EC's conference on Yugoslavia, and by Joao de Deus Pinheiro, the foreign minister of Portugal, which holds the EC's rotating presidency.

In a document prepared by the

European officials, the three groups vowed "to respect fully and unconditionally" an earlier cease-fire accord that was signed on April 12 and immediately ignored.

For the last two weeks, battles have raged at strategic towns all over Bosnia-Herzegovina, culminating with heavy fighting in Sarajevo, a city of 560,000 people.

**Description of Fighting**

A Reuters correspondent, Andrej Gustinac, reported by telephone from Bihaca, a Serb-held suburb of Sarajevo, Thursday night that it is bedlam here. The night sky is flashing with artillery fire, one residential house is on fire, and sniper bullets are hitting the hotel walls.

He said mortar fire from Muslim areas of the city was being answered by cannon fired by Serbian militia around the Hotel Bosnia, which houses the EC mission headquarters and foreign journalists.

Sarajevo radio reported renewed fighting from other parts of the republic. The radio spoke of shelling in Bosanski Brod and Bosanski Samac in the north.

Mr. Pinheiro, after announcing the cease-fire agreement earlier in the day, said, "This round of talks will take place only if the cease-fire is respected from the time the agreement is signed."

"If they don't agree," he said, "we have made it clear that only chaos and bloodshed lie ahead."

## Internationale Nederlanden Group

ING Group concluded 1991 with a modest increase in net profit compared with 1990. Net profit increased by 4.2% from NLG 1,511 million to NLG 1,574 million.

Profit per share went up by 5.4% to NLG 6.79. The dividend for 1991 amounts to NLG 3.10. The Group capital base increased by 5.6% to NLG 15.0 billion.

Total Group assets rose by 8.1% from NLG 275.6 billion as at year end 1990 to NLG 297.8 billion as at year end 1991.

For 1992 the Executive Board expects to achieve reasonable growth in business volume and to obtain a net profit which will at least equal the 1991 result.

## Annual figures 1991

Amounts in Dutch guilders	1991	1990*	% Change
(in millions)			
Total income	46,100	41,150	+ 12.0
Total expenditure	44,044	39,164	+ 12.5
Results before tax	2,056	1,986	+ 3.5
Net profit	1,574	1,511	+ 4.2
(in guilders)			
Net profit per share	6.79	6.44	+ 5.4
Dividend per share	3.10	3.08	+ 0.6
(in billions)			
Total assets	297.8	275.6	+ 8.1
Investments	120.1	110.0	+ 9.2
Bank lending	126.5	113.5	+ 11.5
Group capital base	15.0	14.2	+ 5.6

\* Pro forma combined figures

# ING GROUP

The annual report will appear on 29 April 1992 and can be obtained at the following address:  
Internationale Nederlanden Group, P.O. Box 810, 1000 AV Amsterdam, Holland. Tel.: (+31) 20 646 2201, fax: (+31) 20 646 23 01.

## YELTSIN: New Political Persona

(Continued from page 1)

Russia to Mr. Yeltsin. The latest session of the Congress of People's Deputies, Russia's supreme parliament, provided Mr. Yeltsin with a natural stage for trying out his new persona.

During the first part of the two-week session, he sat impressively on the podium, a sphinxlike figure who scarcely moved a muscle as the debate swirled around him.

During the last 10 days, he shunned the proceedings altogether, even when the fate of his government lay in the balance. He continued to support the government from behind the scenes, but his absence signaled that he intended to remain above the political fray.

The contrast with the previous congress, in October, was instructive. On that occasion, Mr. Yeltsin announced that he was taking direct charge of the government in order to see the country through a crucial period in its history.

He promised a "one-stage leap" to free-market prices and the privatization of 50 percent of small and medium-sized enterprises in Russia within three months. Acknowledging that the first six months would be "hard on everyone," he promised Russians that the autumn of 1992 would bring "a more stable economy and a gradually improved quality of life."

Mr. Yeltsin has not exactly backed away from this program, but he has modified it significantly. The "leap" to the free market is being dragged out over many months, particularly in the vital energy sector.

Large-scale privatization has not yet begun. The commitment to a deficit-free budget has been abandoned. Government ministers still talk vaguely about economic stabilization by the end of the year, but they have stopped predicting any improvement in living standards for ordinary people.

The president's desire to avoid a confrontation with parliament over his program, even at the expense of watering it down, has been hailed as political realism by some of his supporters. Others fear that he has started down a slippery slope of compromise with the Communist old guard, a tactic that ultimately destroyed Mr. Gorbachev.

"It is to Yeltsin's credit that he is making concessions," said Pavel Bunich, one of the president's economic advisers.

Yuri Afanasyev, a historian who represents the radical wing of the pro-Yeltsin Democratic Russia movement, disagreed, saying: "Yeltsin is getting too much involved in apparatus games. He is trying to outmaneuver those forces he should be trying to combat. Structural economic reform is being blocked by the old bodies of Soviet power that continue to occupy all positions of authority in Russia."

## RATES: German Inflation Fears

(Continued from page 1)

dependence on bank credit." No Bundesbank officials have been giving any cause for near-term optimism about rate cuts, and most economists have come to doubt any cuts will be made until late this year or early next year. At the beginning of this year, there had been widespread hope that rates might start falling as early as this summer.

"After seeing today's figure," said Hans Roth, an economist with CDC Bank in Frankfurt, "it looks unlikely that rates will drop much before the fourth quarter."

Analysts noted that the direction of German rates would be difficult to predict this year until union wage rounds were completed later this spring. This week, public-service unions have been voting on possible strikes, while the metalworkers' union, Germany's largest, has started negotiating.

On Thursday, the Postal Union's Federation called on postal employees to strike Monday to press wage claims. The federation announced it said a referendum among employees had resulted in 90.85 percent support for a strike.

## PEACE: Momentum for NATO

(Continued from page 1)

peacekeeping plan — on condition that Washington pledges that U.S. forces would take part in any actual operations.

Germany's position is also unclear. Chancellor Helmut Kohl is supportive, officials said, because this initiative would increase pressure on Germany to contribute troops to allied peacekeeping missions outside the old NATO area.

But Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who sometimes appears ambiguous about a strong U.S. role in Europe, has called for the European security conference to have its own peacekeepers.

Countering Mr. Genscher's idea, the Dutch proposal says, "At this stage, NATO is the only organization which has the infrastructure, politico-military resources, logistics and operational capability to implement a CSCE mandate for peacekeeping on short notice and in a cost-effective way."

Spurred by European inadequacies in Yugoslavia, Western governments and NATO leaders have started emphasizing military forces' potential value in preventing similar future crises.

"Peacekeeping may not be a soldier's job, but only a soldier can do it," the Dutch foreign minister, Hans van den Broek, said recently in a speech arguing against creating new security institutions that duplicate existing ones.

The Dutch proposal says that the security conference could also call on the Western European Union, the European Community's defense component. But the Western European Union lacks military assets comparable to NATO's infrastructure, command-and-control systems and intelligence resources.

Even if NATO prepares for peacekeeping, the security confer-

ence would have to call for intervention. NATO would decide each time whether to respond, and each NATO country would decide whether to take part.

Any such operation could be joined by forces from non-NATO countries, but Britain and some other allied nations insist that cooperation with former Warsaw Pact countries must not dilute NATO's core function as a military alliance.

**AFGHAN: Rivals in Capital**

(Continued from page 1)

no chance he would participate in a coalition with Mr. Masoud.

Mr. Hekmatyar's spokesman in Peshawar, Pakistan, said Mr. Hekmatyar would only accept a council of rebel commanders who have had their bases around Kabul throughout the war. That would mostly include groups associated with Mr. Hekmatyar and exclude Mr. Masoud, whose base is northeastern Afghanistan.

Diplomats question Mr. Hekmatyar's ability to challenge Mr. Masoud's army, which has been reinforcing government outposts around the city.

Reporters saw several truckloads of Mr. Masoud's fighters move into the city on Thursday to man its defenses. A senior government official said on Thursday that Mr. Masoud was already in effective control of Kabul.

The United Nations special envoy, Benon Sevan, left Afghanistan on Thursday for Pakistan, where he appealed to all sides in the conflict to hold their fire.

(Reuters, AP)













INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

**And If Bosnia Had Oil?**

When Saddam Hussein sent his Iraqi divisions plunging into helpless little Kuwait, President George Bush proclaimed an inviolable principle: Aggression would not stand. Flash, cynics said, the issue is not principle but oil. If Kuwait were not rich in oil, the West would not have rushed half a million soldiers to the Gulf.

Was the president following a double standard? The world now looks to the aggression, every bit as cruel and unprovoked, by President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia against Bosnia and Herzegovina. That newborn state has no oil — and no defenses. Will the United States and Europe stand up for principle as strongly as they did for petroleum?

Bosnia is just the place for the administration to show it means what Secretary of State James Baker says about collective engagement to secure peace. Yet the State Department does no more than mumble, as if innocent Bosnians were equally to blame. How much more Serbian terror is required to get the administration to talk and act sternly, to turn Serbia into a pariah until it lets go of Bosnia?

Mr. Milosevic bears chief blame for the bloodletting. Bosnia preferred to remain in a loosely confederal Yugoslavia. But when he whipped up Serbian nationalism, driving out other republics, Bosnia was forced to flee a Serb-dominated rump state.

Now, ignoring the latest U.S. entreaty, he seems determined to dismember Bosnia. Serb irregulars and the Serb-led Yugoslav Army are stepping up their barrages against

Bosnia's defenseless towns. They have seized two-thirds of Bosnia and driven tens of thousands from their homes.

There are several concrete ways for the United States to take the lead now:

• Deny recognition to Serbia as Yugoslavia's legal heir; break relations with the Yugoslav shell; expel the Milosevic gang from international organizations like the United Nations.

• Work to increase United Nations peacekeeping forces in Sarajevo and disperse them through Bosnia.

• Tighten and enforce the economic blockade on landlocked Serbia.

To be effective, these diplomatic and economic pressures require full cooperation from Europe. Much as it did in the Gulf War, Washington can mobilize a unified Europe. No one has a greater stake in territorial integrity than the rest of Europe, East and West. Europeans cannot — dare not — tolerate Mr. Milosevic's dangerous attempt to change Bosnia's borders by force.

Stepping up the pressure may at a minimum rouse Serbs opposed to aggressive Milosevic nationalism. Many have fled or gone into hiding rather than march with a marauding Yugoslav Army. If the rest truly care about protecting kinsmen in Bosnia and elsewhere, they will press their government to stop the terror and get out of Bosnia. If Americans believe in the principle that aggression is intolerable, they will stand up for it, oil or no oil.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**A Fast-Fading Dividend**

The Democrats have not produced the increased defense dividend they began the year by promising. The result is that the appropriators now will have to take the unfamiliar step of cutting domestic spending in real terms in a weak economy and an election year. The confident early talk from the Democrats was that defense could and should be cut billions of dollars below what the president requested. Their idea was to breach the budget agreement by shifting the savings or some of them to domestic programs rather than using them all to reduce the deficit. The limits on spending would not be affected; the breakup of the Soviet Union made it possible to change the mix.

That is reasonable enough policy — but it was in the abstract, before the leaders had counted votes, and before all the members had assessed the likely effects of a smaller defense budget on such things as homeland contracts, installations, National Guard units and jobs. The House did vote for defense cuts two to three times larger than the president's, but deserted the leadership on shifting the savings to domestic purposes. The Senate, in its budget resolution, failed to support even the deeper cuts. The measures still need to be reconciled, but the tight cap in the budget agreement on 1993 domestic appropriations has been retained.

The cap requires the moral equivalent of a domestic appropriations freeze; in real or inflation-adjusted terms, it translates into a cut in these domestic programs,

taken all together, of about \$6.5 billion, or 3 percent. The funds, and disappointment, will be apportioned in two stages. The first will occur when the money is divided among the appropriations subcommittees. This is where broad priorities are set. No step in the budget process is more fundamental, yet these decisions are made entirely by the appropriations committees without reference to the members at large. The next stage — the writing of bills — is the allocation of funds among programs within each subcommittee. By this time the process is often fratricidal — not competition across the broad purposes of government but within those purposes.

Last year the subcommittees struggled; this year they will struggle more. Since in real terms total appropriations will be headed down, any program that goes up will do so doubly at its competitors' expense. The great question is how much of this intramural bloodletting either Congress or the administration will want to keep up as Election Day approaches. One theory is that a break-out will occur in the form of an end-of-session bill to make all programs whole by taking down the wall between defense and domestic appropriations after all. The president and members who resisted the step this spring are likely to find it harder to do so in the fall. A modestly greater defense dividend of some kind is still there to be had, they say. It gets harder to believe.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

**Leftists for President**

Who would win a three-way race for president among George Bush, Bill Clinton and Ross Perot? Regardless of the vote totals in November, the correct answer is Leftlanders International, based in Topka, Kansas. Its delighted members have discovered that all three candidates or near-candidates are left-handed.

That is true for 10 percent of the adult public, including the writer of this left-handed political analysis, and for them the striking coincidence may be the most heartening development since Leonardo painted "Mona Lisa" and Michelangelo carved "David," left-handedly of course.

Southpaws are reminded daily that they belong to an unthinkingly abused minority. The most blatant bias is mechanical: tools, appliances, automobiles, even stairs and dueling swords are usually designed by or for arrogant right-handers. More insidious is the linguistic tilt to the right — as in "adroit" and "maladroit," from the French meaning "to the right," or "sinister," from the Italian term for left.

Because right-handedness is deemed normal, left-handed children were often seen as freaks, needing forcible correction. According to Leftlanders International, Ronald Reagan was among the millions who were

born southpaws but who switched sides — anticipating his similar rightward transit in politics. If parents and teachers are less ferociously intolerant nowadays, that is partly because left-handers are believed to excel in some sports, notably baseball.

Hence the indignation among left-handers over a recent book, "The Left-Hander Syndrome," by Stanley Coran. He is so righteous that some wonder if he is not a self-hating outsider (he claims to be right-handed). The author insists that although athletes like Babe Ruth batted left they were really right-eyed, and that southpaw superiority in baseball is a myth. Diver still, he cites data suggesting that left-handers have a shorter life expectancy by an average of nine years.

The statistics are in dispute, but even if true, they do not prove the inferiority of left-handers or their bumping inability to avoid accidents, as Mr. Coran seems to believe. Instead, they show the need to make life for southpaws safer and fairer.

Millions of American lefties are tired of being repeatedly denied a presidential choice (until Mr. Bush, it is said that Gerald Ford, Harry Truman and James Garfield were the only left-handers). This year, they cannot lose.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**Other Comment**

**Together Against Milosevic**

The invasion of Bosnia-Herzegovina by the Yugoslav federal army and Serbian irregulars is an international aggression and a human rights abuse. Coming after U.S. and European recognition of Bosnia-Herzegovina's sovereign independence and after the torturous world efforts to end the similar fighting in Croatia, this invasion affronts the United Nations, Europe and all who wish Yugoslavian peoples well.

Bosnia's declaration of independence was a last-contingency effort to avoid being absorbed in a Greater Serbia or truncated Yu-

goslavia after Slovenian, Croatian and Macedonian independence became facts. This ethnic tinderbox is victim of Slobodan Milosevic's worst offense of Serbian hegemonism. Most of the Serbian people in Serbia are fed up with atrocity in their name and counter-atrocity against their kin in Croatia.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe rightly excommunicated Serbia. Further sanctions should be prepared if needed against Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia. Serbia deserves its place in the sun, but not by trampling the rest of what used to be its own country.

—The Baltimore Sun.

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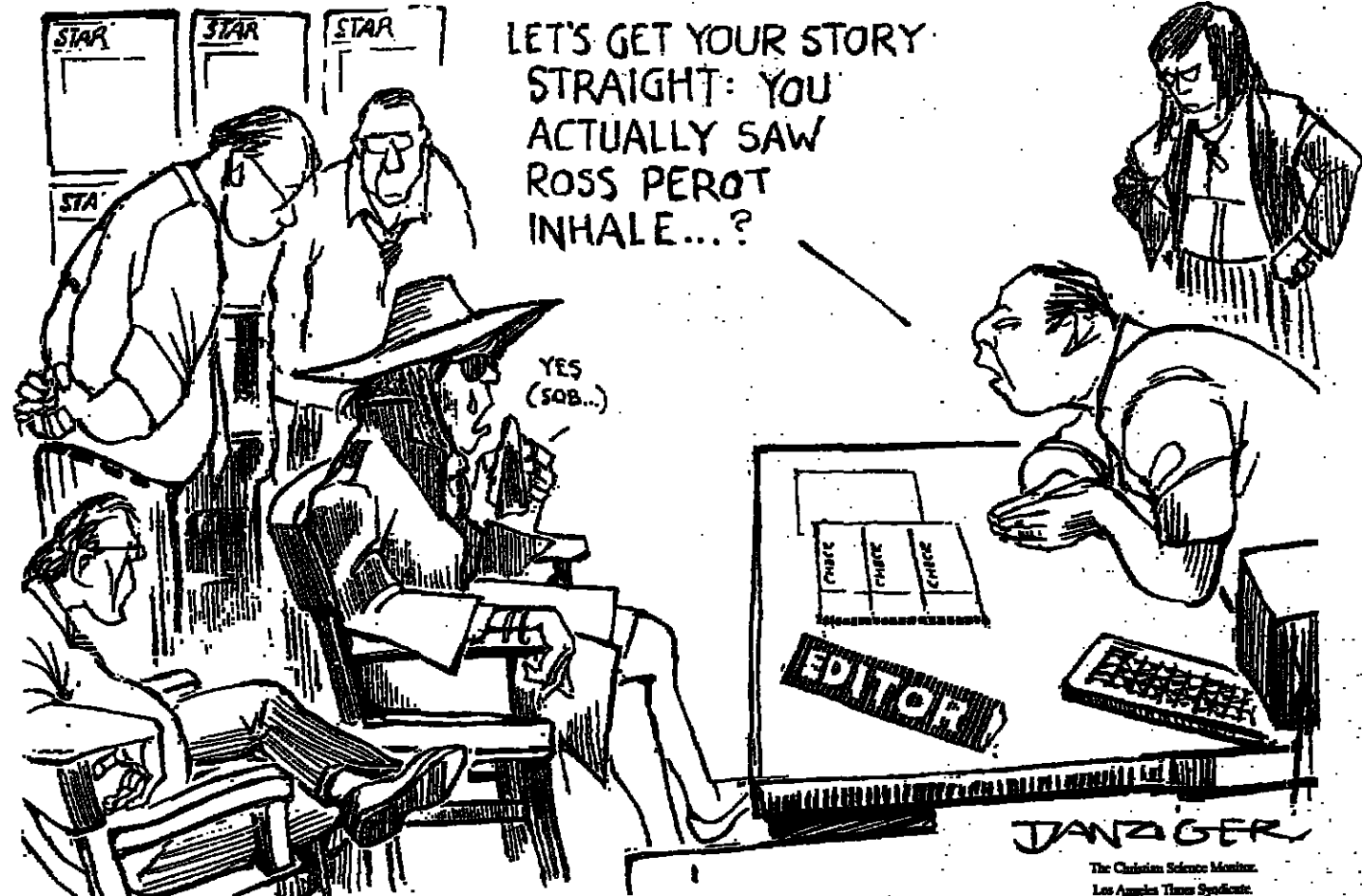
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**Czechs Must Expose Those Skeletons in the Closet**

By Milos Forman

WASHINGTON — During four decades of communism, intelligent individuals in Czechoslovakia could not use their gifts profitably unless they joined the Communist Party or collaborated with it. Thus, today perhaps 90 percent of the civil servants who can run their democratic society have skeletons in the closet.

Although not proud of their past, they are on the defensive, because suddenly so many victims of the old Communist regime want to hold them responsible for its atrocities.

To protect their confused consciences, they claim that they had to do "it" to feed their families, and that if they had not done "it" somebody else would have, and that things would then have been much worse because they, at least in their consciences, did not hurt anybody.

Deep in their hearts, they say, they never identified with the cruelty, corruption and abuse of power, any say they conscientiously tried to separate themselves from the regime by correcting excesses, some prying a heavy price for their pains. I have

no reason to disbelieve these people. The problem is that these hundreds of thousands of local and national officials, bureaucrats, managers and apparatchiks now form a kind of very powerful political organization, the Skeletons in the Closet Party. This party is not based on ideology or economic philosophy, and does not have leaders or headquarters. Officially it does not exist. Yet everybody feels its presence.

It is a brotherhood of those who refuse to accept responsibility for the past and admit guilt.

Many people who were badly persecuted under the Communists now turn to prosecutors only to find out that once again justice is being perverted because the prosecutors are good friends and colleagues of the former persecutors.

Most privatized enterprises are still in the hands of the managers who ran them under the Communists. Some may be very capable, even honest, but because none is "clean" they are susceptible to

enormous pressures and blackmail tactics to gratify the ambitions of old friends.

A law barring any former senior Communist or secret police officials from holding high posts in government and in state-run industry for five years is widely ignored. Many National Assembly members collaborated with the secret police, but they do not feel shame or repentance. Their heads are high and they fight eloquently, often successfully, for legislation that favors members of the Skeletons in the Closet Party.

President Vaclav Havel can either publicly hit out at these people or, acting on what I believe is his conviction, try to convince his nervous countrymen that collective revenge would bring only short-term relief, for revenge breeds revenge.

If Czechoslovaks want to break the vicious circle they must risk giving the ex-Communists in the civil service and in industry the benefit of the doubt and a chance to reform and readjust.

Whatever Mr. Havel decides, nothing is more important than the National Assembly elections on June 5 and 6. The assembly enacts laws, and society is renewed where the laws are made. No former Communist country can replace its vast army of former civil servants and industrial managers overnight, but the nation can change 300 legislators overnight.

The almost impossible challenge is to discover how deeply the Skeletons in the Closet Party has penetrated the scores of parties fielding candidates. The Czechs and Slovaks must overcome the inertia born of letting others make their decisions, and must make an extra effort to oust the assembly incumbents who belong to this hidden party.

If they do not, this time they won't be able to blame anyone but themselves for the society that will be fashioned in coming years.

The writer, a friend of President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia, is a film director. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

**Again the State Kills, as Vengeance Again Prevails**

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — All the countries of the Western world save one have stopped executing criminals. Why is the United States the exception? Why are most Americans enthusiastic supporters of capital punishment?

The questions, longstanding ones, are raised again by the execution of Robert Alton Harris in California. At 6:10 Tuesday morning, after a night of judicial orders and counterorders, cyanide filled the San Quentin gas chamber. At 6:21 Robert Harris was pronounced dead.

The answer must lie, at least partly, in public revulsion at the level of crime in America, especially violent crime. Murder is almost a commonplace event in the life of some American cities. In 1988 there were 8.4 homicides per 100,000 Americans. In Germany the figure was 4.2, in Britain 2.0, in Japan 1.2.

Statistics cannot fully convey the horror of murder as an American phenomenon. Killing in the course of crime is bad enough. But we have something else now: casual killing, killing for kicks, the so-called drive-by murders.

That Americans are outraged by such things is not surprising and not wrong. Decent people want to do something to stop the killing.

The trouble is that capital punishment has no measurable restraining effect on murder. There is simply no showing that it is a deterrent. States that execute people do not have lower murder rates than states without capital punishment.

There is something more primitive in the Ameri-

can demand for executions. It is a demand for vengeance whether or not it actually reduces the level of deadly violence.

A young man demonstrating outside the San Quentin prison wore a T-shirt saying "Gas Killer Harris" and carried a sign quoting the Old Testament: "Thou shalt give life for life, eye for eye."

Again, those feelings are understandable. But the insistence on vengeance — the public pressure for executions — is worse than irrelevant to the problem of deadly violence.

For the state to kill provides an example of official violence. Details of Robert Harris's last moments in the gas chamber can only desensitize us further. Executions worsen, not alleviate, our underlying problem: the culture of violence in America.

Why should we be surprised at random killing when television offers up dozens, hundreds, of murders a day? Why when foul language and calls for violence are the common coin of youth culture?

The First Amendment gives Americans the constitutional right to speak in extreme ways, and that is a wise freedom. But it does not follow that broadcast stations and music companies and popular publishers have an obligation to degrade the public taste and glorify violence.

Capital punishment is a distraction — a red herring — from the need to give some meaning to young lives apart from hate and violence. It is a

distraction, too, from the need to do something about the guns that do most of the killing.

Last, and not least, capital punishment can lead to irrevocable mistakes. Just last month in California two men who had served 17 years of life sentences for murder were set free after prosecutors told a court that they had been framed. "My hope is that you can spend the remainder of your lives not consumed by bitterness," the judge said. Had they been sentenced to death, they would have had no remainder to enjoy.

Robert Harris had competent lawyers during his 13-year effort to avoid the gas chamber. But most of the 169 people executed since the Supreme Court in 1976 allowed capital punishment to resume did because they were poor and were given lawyers without the experience or resources to defend them adequately. There is also a political reason for the death penalty surge. Other countries treat the issue as a nonpartisan one; in Britain, the House of Commons votes on it without party positions.

In America, conservatives made it a partisan law-and-order issue. Now almost no political leader resists the trend. Governor Bill Clinton went home to Arkansas in January to be there when a brain-damaged man was executed.

There are about 2,600 people on death row in the United States, and the Supreme Court is trying to hasten the execution process. So we can expect more and more executions — until perhaps, some day, reason overtakes primitive emotion.

The New York Times.

**The Noose and the Gag: This Society Can Do Without**

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — At dawn on Tuesday, Robert Alton Harris, a double murderer, died in a California gas chamber, California's first execution in 25 years. There is no doubt that he deserved to die. In my view, however, California should not have killed him.

Not because there is anything unconstitutional about the death penalty. The Fifth Amendment takes it as a given. Moreover, capital punishment may be cruel, but it is not unusual. A measure that is approved by 36 states can hardly be deemed one against which Americans have turned.

Nor is there any high principle that the state may not put people to death. There are reasons of state, war for example, for which the state will put tens of thousands of people to death (and risk the lives of thousands of its own innocents as well).

Nor is capital punishment unjust. Indeed, justice is the most powerful argument for capital punishment. When a man wantonly kills two boys, as did Robert Harris, it is hard to think of any penalty short of death that would restore the moral order that has been so brutally violated.

Nonetheless, I oppose capital punishment on the following grounds: It is a mark of civilization to maintain order at the lowest possible level of official violence. One is not supposed to talk these days about higher and lower levels of civilization. Even political correctness would admit that the less a society has recourse to official violence the more civilized it is.

In America, we do not cut off the hands of thieves. We do not keelhaul miscreant sailors. We no longer have public whippings. Each abolition represents an advance of civilization. Abolition of the death pen-

alty represents a further advance. I do not oppose capital punishment in principle. If capital punishment could be demonstrated to deter murder, I might be persuaded to tolerate a few exemplary hangings to save many innocents. But there is no convincing evidence that the death penalty deters. Murder rates in states with the death penalty are just as high as in neighboring states without it. In states where the death penalty has been introduced, murder rates do not, on average, go down. And in states where the death penalty has been abolished, murder rates do not go up.

When something as barbaric as cold-blooded execution by the state makes no appreciable contribution to public safety it deserves abolition. True, justice militates for capital punishment. But on balance, it seems to me worth forgoing the satisfactions of perfect justice — as all of Western Europe has done — to live in a society civilized enough to maintain order without judicial killing.

This kind of argument against the death penalty may have useful application to issues other than capital punishment. The idea of choosing a course that makes for a more refined, more advanced, more civilized society can be of help in thinking our way through political conundrums which are otherwise reduced to a clash of irreconcilable principles.

Take free speech, for example. There is serious debate in the United States, particularly in the universities, over the establishment of legal codes outlawing racist, sexist or otherwise hostile speech.

Several democracies — Canada and Germany, for example — have

laws banning the advocacy of racist ideas. I would oppose such laws for the United States, again not on grounds of principle but on grounds that, today and in America, such laws are an unnecessary infringement on liberty and thus unworthy of an advanced democracy.

Nazism, communism and other intolerant extremists are laughably marginal in American politics. David Duke's 15-minute rise and fall have made the point once again. Nonetheless, if some day some totalitarianism posed a real challenge to our system of liberty (as did the Nazis to the Weimar Republic), I could see no reasonable argument against their suppression, forcible if necessary.

In a time of clear and present danger, liberty is not obliged to commit suicide. Lincoln certainly did not think so when he suspended habeas corpus during the Civil War. But we do not live in such a time of extreme danger. Far from it. Totalitarianism is a fringe of the fringe. So long as they remain so, why diminish the first of all rights — speech — to deal with a threat that is not a threat?

Which brings us to the speech codes now being imposed in the universities. In principle, there might be a situation in which one would countenance such limits on speech. In the midst of an epidemic of racial and ethnic hostility that made normal life and scholarly discourse impossible, one might be willing to suspend the traditional rules and outlaw certain kinds of speech. But America is nowhere near such a situation. Where the situation does not apply, neither should curtailments of speech.

Thus, those who oppose capital punishment or who oppose speech

**Pay the Cost Of a Proper Arms Cure**

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — One thing the United States and the former Soviet republics now have in common is the pain of trying to demilitarize their economies at the end of the Cold War. Both have urgent need to shift resources to civilian use. Both find it dramatically harder to do than to say. And they are not alone.

If it were not so distressing, it would be funny to watch the U.S. Congress backing away from cuts on new weapons spending to realize a "peace dividend," even on items like the F-16 fighter and a second \$2 billion Seawolf submarine which the Pentagon actually wants to cancel.

Military contracts mean jobs, and at a time of recession no congressman is keen to go home and boast that he voted to throw thousands of job-consistent out of work.

The Pentagon leaped long ago how to sprinkle ordnance around the country to assure a maximum number of districts would find local profit in the defense budget so as to add up the needed number of votes.

President George Bush wants to spend \$1.5 trillion on the military over the next five years, and the Pentagon came up with a cockamamie scenario for the United States to remain as such a well-armed world policeman that nobody would dare to challenge its super power.

The Russians do not make the same pretense of having to keep renewing heavy muscle. But they have the same problems of whole regions being dependent on military industry, and dare not cut them off.

In comparison, disposal of existing arsenals is easy, though certainly not child's play. Nothing much has been done about getting rid of the big proportion of nuclear arms which Washington and Moscow have said they are willing to shed. They have to be moved, stored, protected and eventually destroyed, but the fragile material cannot be safely dumped.

According to Yuli Vorontsov, the Russian ambassador to the United Nations, Moscow is ready to propose a new UN agency to collect the plutonium and enriched uranium, process it so that it can only be used in civilian power plants and not for weapons, and then lease it under supervision. It is a good idea.

Used conventional weapons can be dumped and reclaimed as scrap. Expensive, but they were meant to be wasted or replaced. The really hard part is the social as well as economic cost of dramatic production cuts and the switch to civilian output.

It is tantalizing to calculate how many more jobs could be created building roads, bridges and schools than would be lost. But the people who build planes and submarines are not looking to go on road gangs.

So elaborate arguments are devised about the need to maintain military industry and capacity, just in case they come from the same people who used to argue that the United States had to accelerate the arms race because it could easily spend the Soviets into the dust. Nobody asked, then, what? America converted to civilian production swiftly and successfully after World War II, partly because plans had been made, partly because backed-up U.S. demand and Marshall Plan aid assured avert markets. Now the new military build-up when the Cold War started is given as a reason to keep big defense industries, because a huge new threat might suddenly be conjured.

Meanwhile, plants are churning out hardware that has to be sold. The United States and France are worried about losing Asian markets to the Soviets, who have already offered new MFG-29s to Malaysia at a third to a half the price of rival Western planes. China supports its ever-growing military spending by selling whatever and wherever it can.

Despite fine talk about organizing international restraint on sales to the Middle East after the Gulf War, the United States is leading the pack in new contracts. SIPRI, the authoritative Stockholm research institute, estimates total 1991 arms transfers at \$22 billion, one-fifth to Middle East countries, of which two-thirds came from the United States.

The simple verity that endless arms races are bad for peace and divert resources from human needs is out-fought by the immediate hardships of blocking them. To use the military phrase, it is time to bite the bullet and admit that it hurts to demilitarize.

It is part of the cost of conversion from the illness of overarming, not the windfall of recovery. And it is certainly worth it, the best post-Cold War investment.

© Flora Lewis.

**IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**

**1892: Bernhardt's Rage**

NEW YORK — Mme. Bernhardt created quite a scene at a spiritualistic seance she attended here last night (April 22). She took some members of her company with her. The alleged spirits floated in and out of the cabinet, and eluded all Mme. Bernhardt's efforts to hold them. When the lights were turned up she raised no end of a rumpus, and wound up with a highly dramatic display of temper, accusing her company of being in league with the medium in deceiving her.

**1917: Allied Enthusiasm**

BUENOS AIRES — More than 100,000 citizens took part on Saturday night and Sunday (April 22-23) in manifestations. Women threw flowers, and processions passed through avenues preceded by bands playing the "Marschall" and the American and Argentine national hymns. The crowd, carrying the flags of the Allies, shouted "Hurrah for France!"

Hurrah for the United States! Hurrah for the Allies! War! War! News of the demonstration was received in Rio de Janeiro with cheering enthusiasm. The crowd tore down painted appeals of the International League for Peace, which advised the nation not to declare war against Germany.

**1942: U.S. Crew Is Held**

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition.] Tass, the Soviet news agency, announced today (April 24) that an American plane, identified by its crew as a participant in the air raids on Japanese cities last Saturday, was forced landing in Siberia. On April 18, an American warplane landed in Maritime territory. According to the statement of the plane's crew on that day this plane had participated in an American air raid on Japan, and was having lost its bearings made a forced landing on Soviet territory. In accordance with international law, Soviet authorities interned the American plane and its crew.



Pay the Cost of a Proper Arms Cure

By Flora Lewis
PARIS — One thing the United States and the former Soviet Union have in common is a determination to end the arms race...

When It Comes to Health, We Need Full Disclosure

By William Safire
WASHINGTON — The last time a dying man ran for president of the United States was in 1944. Franklin Roosevelt was declared to be in splendid health by his doctor, Admiral Ross McIntire...



Four men who would never have been president under today's media scrutiny.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Never Mind the Issues
Regarding 'Now They Put Harry on Page 1' (Meacham, April 14):
As if to clinch Ward Just's argument that reporting of campaign news this year has been inferior...

In Cambodia, the Toll-Takers Come Armed

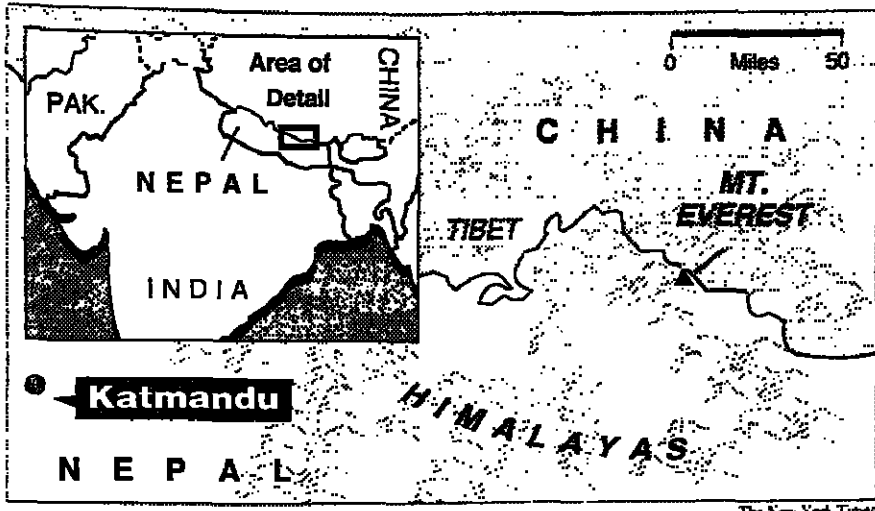
By Elizabeth Pisani
BATTAMBANG, Cambodia — If your workday runs from four in the morning to dawn, I guess you have the right to a sour face. Cambodia's professional bandits seem to think so...

An American Generation in Search of a Future

By Heather Green
PARIS — It isn't easy to be a young American today. My generation's future, when you compare it to the long bing of political might and economic prosperity America experienced after the war, looks uncertain and diminished...

Financial market data table for April 23, 1992. Includes sections for International, US, and Other Funds. Columns list fund names, currencies, and values. Includes a '75 AND 50 YEARS AGO' sidebar on the left.





## Here's Katmandu, The '90s Version

By Susan Keselenko Coll

**K**ATMANDU — "Terminator II" is playing at the Rimini pizzeria, while a group of long-haired tourists in a nearby café discuss the philosophical implications of shaving their legs. The 1960s may have come and gone, but the crowds around this funky Thamel neighborhood of Katmandu clutch cups of herbal tea and cling fast to an attitude that may be slipping even in this remote Himalayan kingdom.

The Katmandu Valley has long been a stopping ground for those who come to trek in the surrounding mountains, go white water rafting, or simply tour the region's palaces, temples, and Buddhist stuppas. Over the last two decades, Thamel has evolved as the neighborhood of choice for travelers looking for good food and weighty conversations in the area's abundant cafés and friendly guest houses. There is no shortage of shopping opportunities, either — shops are chock full of everything from Tibetan carpets and Thangka paintings to Nepalese crafts, puzzle rings and prayer wheels.

While the serene mountains can still be glimpsed on the increasingly rare clear day, and hawkers continue to peddle "smoke," tiger balm, and T-shirts, subtle signs of change are everywhere. Thamel's economy seems to have less to do with crafts and carpets these days than with telecommunications, as plentiful as the bulletin board notices for trekking partners and Thai massages. Streets that were once full of rice paddies and grazing cows are now choked with exhaust fumes, and cars and auto rickshaws battle unwieldy bicycle tongas to pass through congested narrow lanes.

Even the aging, turbaned Mr. Babushingh, who has parked himself in front of the same hotel for 20 years reading horoscopes, palms, and faces, is packing it in — his blood pressure is too high, he says, and he's going to Delhi to recuperate for a while.

Despite the encroaching modern world and a decline in tourism in recent years, Thamel hardly seems to be suffering. Tables at the more popular cafés are full, and the Katmandu Guest House is overbooked. The inn's popularity can be ascribed in equal parts to its location and its prices — from \$2 a night to \$20, and even if one's tastes run toward five-star hotels with cable television, it is worth a visit to witness such entrepreneurship in action.

Should \$2 a night stretch the budget, there is yet another tier. Ned Kelly's guest house, for example, offers a 60 rupee room, and with the currency recently devalued, this may be one of the world's best bargains. Should you be curious enough to ask, the desk clerk will tell you all in one sentence that Ned Kelly is a) a friend of the owner, b) a bar in Hong Kong, c) an Australian folk hero who was hanged, and d) a tourist who will visit the guest house in his next life.

Just down the street, the eccentricities

continue. The Pumpnickle Bakery has been doing business for eight years catering largely to Israeli tourists by serving jam tarts and bagels and cream cheese.

Across the street, K.C.'s Restaurant and Bamboozie Bar offers a selection ranging from cheeseburgers to pumpkin pie to brown rice stir fry. Pramod Kumar Chettri, nephew of the legendary K.C., laments that although business is still booming at peak season, times have indeed changed. "There are not so many vagabond types these days," he says. "We used to have a really tough crowd."

Chettri recalls with a twinkle in his eye a certain tourist who used to routinely break forks by flicking them between two fingers. Then there were the rowdy patrons who would order endless bottles of beer, dance on tables, and expose themselves. These heady days are over, he says. "Today there are more budget travelers... money is more of a problem."

Even with the changing times, Thamel strives to preserve an era. But there's more to the average tourist than meets the eye — wandering the neighborhood one finds a group of elderly and disabled British adventurers, and the scruffy looking guy on the street turns out to be a German banker, an American dentist, or a college professor.

Whatever the future of Thamel may be — some merchants believe it will endlessly expand, others predict it will self-strangle — as long as there are mountains to climb there will be tourists and for now, at least, Thamel offers an amusing respite for those looking for a good piece of chocolate cheesecake, or something otherwise familiar and nostalgic.

Susan Keselenko Coll is a free-lance writer living in New Delhi.

### HEAR THIS

■ We've all heard how yuppies are cutting costs, getting back to basics, leaving behind their selfish, spendthrift ways, in other words, what a drag, getting older. And here, the Associated Press tells us, is another element in the yuppie decline index. It seems the hottest thing in kitchenware is the classic Waring Blender, which unlike those crazy pushbutton machines with 15 or 20 "functions" (grate or chop? Puree or whip?) has only two speeds. "Everybody, or at least a lot of people, had a Waring Blender that they bought back in the old days and maybe they replaced it because fancier blenders came along," New York food writer Holly Garrison told the AP. "But maybe those new ones just didn't work as well. I think that to many people, anything that speaks of old-time quality is comforting these days."

# Visiting an Empire's Absurd Ruins

By Ian Johnson

**B**ERLIN — As heroic statues and class warfare rhetoric make way for the new in eastern Germany, a few stubborn memorials and museums persist in telling of the Soviet Union's 45-year reign.

Scrawled about the former East Berlin like dinosaur bones, these superhuman figures and musty exhibits show the Berlin of up to three years ago, when the wall was high and celebrating the Soviet Union's heroics was a matter of state policy.

While every Eastern European city has its

Soviet memorials, Berlin is full of them. Not only did the Soviets want to remind everyone of their great military victory over Nazi Germany, but East German rulers knew that they existed by grace of their Soviet patrons, and so built accordingly. Today, the artifacts give a rare taste of the ancient régime.

One of the most interesting but forgotten reminders of the Soviet Union is the Museum of the Unconditional Surrender of Fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. The museum is fittingly located in the Berlin district of Karlsruher, and due to be vacated in 1994. Surrounded by World War II artillery pieces and tanks, the museum now

flies the German and Russian flags but contains vintage Soviet material.

Save for the odd tour bus, the museum is usually empty. Sharp-eyed babushkas and fresh-faced soldiers follow the odd visitor through the 10 rooms, which seem to have less to do with explaining the Wehrmacht's surrender than with legitimizing the Red Army's presence in Germany to its own soldiers. Only a few signs are in German and none in English, although an abridged guidebook is available.

The exhibition also does not try to explain the war in any conventional sense. Tours begin and end in Lenin Hall, where the Russian Revolution is extolled. Other rooms are filled with eclectic historical objects, such as Zyklon B gas canisters, weapons, uniforms and Soviet propaganda posters. Mixed in is much bric-a-brac: earth from the "holy forests" of Brest Litovsk, inaccurate dioramas and rusty helmets.

The mashed-up ideological interpretation — the party led the people and army to inevitable victory — makes visiting the museum a trip in a time machine. Not too long ago, every museum in East Germany also celebrated the inevitable victory of Communism and overlaid the importance of German Communist resistance to the Nazis.

Almost an afterthought to the machine guns and busts of heroes is the room where the Wehrmacht signed its surrender. Decanters still sit on the shiny wooden tables and flags hang as they did when British, French, German and Soviet officers sealed the official end of the six-year blood-bath. On the way out of Lenin Hall, one can't help thinking that one great cause of the Soviet people's suffering in the war is not mentioned — the Stalinitism that pervades the exhibition.

The museum is one of 12 Soviet war memorials in Berlin and dozens of war cemeteries

across the country that Germany is bound by treaty to protect.

After the Red Army leaves, perhaps in two years or so, however, the museum may be modernized and brought up to a more professional standard — a gain for those interested in a factual account of the war but a loss of Soviet-era memorials.

Also a must-see before its probable destruction is a monument near the Brandenburger Gate on Strasse des 17. Junis. This soldier, flanked by two T-34 tanks and pointing an accusing finger at passersby, is said to be so structurally unsound that he will be torn down or topple on his own accord in the next few years.

Of the other memorials, the most impressive are the Memorial to the Fallen Soviet Heroes in the district of Schönholz, where 13,000 Soviet troops are buried, and the more accessible one in Treptower Park, where another 5,000 troops found their rest. Formerly an English-style garden, Treptower Park now sports a huge statue of a caped Soviet soldier cradling a German child in one arm and holding a massive sword in the other. Under his left foot is a smashed swastika.

The soldier stands on top of a small mausoleum that was often used on state-ordained anti-fascist celebrations but now is mostly shut. It is not unusual to see a rose tossed through the gate onto the mausoleum floor, adding a touch of poignancy to the harsh socialist realism.

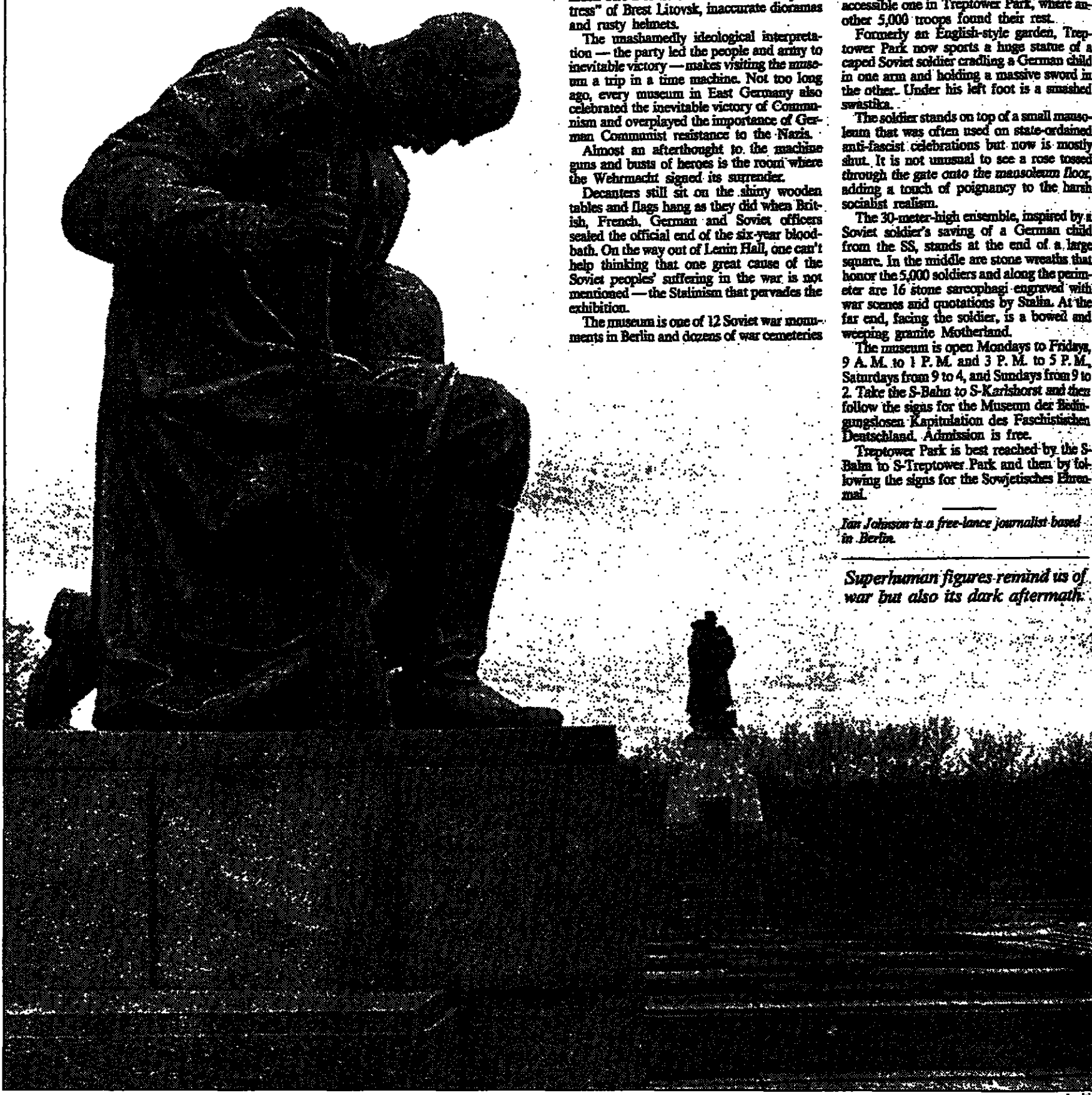
The 30-meter-high ensemble, inspired by a Soviet soldier's saving of a German child from the SS, stands at the end of a large square. In the middle are stone wreaths that honor the 5,000 soldiers and along the perimeter are 16 stone sarcophagi engraved with war scenes and quotations by Stalin. At the far end, facing the soldier, is a bowed and weeping granite Motherland.

The museum is open Mondays to Fridays, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 5 P.M., Saturdays from 9 to 4, and Sundays from 9 to 2. Take the S-Bahn to S-Karlsruher and then follow the signs for the Museum der Besiegten Kapitulation des Faschistischen Deutschland. Admission is free.

Treptower Park is best reached by the S-Bahn to S-Treptower Park and then by following the signs for the Sowjetisches Ehrenmal.

Ian Johnson is a free-lance journalist based in Berlin.

Superman figures remind us of war but also its dark aftermath.



## THE MOVIE GUIDE



Catherine Deneuve and Vincent Perez in "Indochine." Right, Christian Bale and Ele Keats in "Newsies."



### Indochine

Directed by Régis Wargnier. France.

The season's third film set in Indochina outstrips the others in exoticism. The crumbling empire has never looked so good, and neither has Catherine Deneuve. As Eliane, heiress to a rubber plantation, she makes a chill haute couture kind of Scarlett O'Hara — none of those clothes were made from curtains — bending everybody to her will. Then comes the revolution. Her lover, a French officer (Vincent Perez), takes off with her adopted daughter Camille (Linh Dan Pham), an Annamite princess. The film is strong on historical research — four writers toiled the screenplay and stitched dialogue as elaborate as Deneuve's gowns. It's a grand 2 hour, 40 minute tropical tour of colonial decay, sumptuous and a little exhausting. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

### River With No Bridge

Directed by Yoichi Higashi. Japan.

One of Japan's bravest modern novels is Set Sumii's "Hashi no Nai Kawa," a book that bravely

### The Babe

Directed by Arthur Hiller. U.S.

"You know, you can't put everything in a story, so I left out a few things," Babe Ruth reportedly said about his 1948 autobiography. "Maybe there should have been two books, one for kids and one for adults." The new film has no room for separate versions. But

attacks the discrimination even now suffered by the country's otherwise unacknowledged "untouchable" caste. Those so stigmatized find it difficult to marry, to get proper jobs, to rise in their professions. It was even worse in 1908 when the novel and this film version begins. Seitaro and Koji are harassed by classmates and teachers to the extent that when they grow up they decide to do something about this gross prejudice. The novel has been filmed before, by the late Tadashi Imai, and here again Higashi tells the story in the vernacular of the conventional program film. The intention is noble, the cast earnest, the attack on prejudice absolutely direct. (Donald Richte, IHT)

### Newsies

Directed by Kenny Ortega. U.S.

This new live-action Disney musical attempts in a rather willful manner to revive the glorious heyday of Hollywood song and dance films. And, in balance, the payoff is more positive than negative. One kid, a runaway from the law named Jack (Christian Bale), has more to burn, which makes him the head mug among these lesser, marble-mouthed mugs. Supposedly, the events here are based on a newsboy strike against Pulitzer and Hearst in 1899. But the film's historical accuracy is incidental because the universe of "Newsies" is so stagebound and unrealistic. Robert Duvall as Pulitzer gives a riot of a performance. Ann-Margret shows up too, as a sexy chanteuse, but can't quite manage the self-caricaturing charisma needed to make the part work. All the kids handle themselves like old show biz pros. Still, with all that "Newsies" is going for it, you feel that, ultimately, you're more fond of the idea than the movie itself. (Hal Hinson, WP)

## Now, a Karaoke in Every Home?

By Conrad de Aenlle  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Karaoke machines, the devices used to loosen Japan's rigid corporate social structure and let bosses and workers become regular guys through group sing-alongs, are available in models for personal use. Now, with the flick of a switch, people all over the world can become regular guys in their own homes. Several companies make the machines, including Sony, Pioneer, Panasonic and Toshiba. Gary Frisch, a Panasonic spokesman fluent in technospeak, explained that a typical one "is a laser disk player with a karaoke function [requiring] karaoke-compatible software."

The "karaoke function" allows a disk to play a song recorded without the vocal parts, while images, sometimes including the song lyrics, flash on a television screen. There will be a microphone or two, into which the brave or shameless can sing and have their vocals electronically merged with the stereo musical track.

Say the disk being played is "I Left My Heart in San Francisco." As the words "where little cable cars climb halfway to the stars" are displayed on the screen, an image of cable cars might appear, maybe with Tony Bennett hanging off the side. It's not sophisticated stuff.

The recognized leader in this line of gadgetry is Pioneer Laser Entertainment, part of Pioneer Electronic Corp. Pioneer markets four karaoke players, three of which were introduced in January and offer "digital signal processors, which create surround sound effects," a Pioneer release notes. "With this new feature, consumers can manipulate both instrumental and vocal sound tracks to create a variety of listening environments while playing [compact disks], laser disk movies and singing along to laser karaoke disks," the release explains. The digital signal processing helps to create three atmospheres, "hall," "stage" and, for the karaoke participant whose ego cannot be confined under a roof, "arena." This last one "creates an atmosphere of singing at an outdoor arena; reverberation sounds are small and echoes are long." Prices for the four Pioneer models range from \$730 to \$1,900 in the United States. They are also sold in Britain, Canada and



Newton Archer/IHT

Microphone allowed the user to sing into a microphone and have his voice amplified and spat back out through a speaker.

Among today's low-end karaoke makers is a Hong Kong company called Video Technology, which is primarily a maker of educational aids. Last year it brought out a machine in Europe called Karaoke Kid. More recently, the company introduced Video Karaoke, which a spokeswoman described as more adult and sophisticated, and presumably aimed at buyers too embarrassed to own something called Karaoke Kid.

Both machines, which are battery operated, have similar features: stereo sound, dual microphones, and echo and other electronic effects. Each can be plugged into a television or stereo set or used on its own. The Kid model retails for \$259, or a little over \$100, and the adult version for \$65.

Two pricier brands sold in Britain are Arbitrator and Goodmans. A spokeswoman for the British retailer Dixons said three players had been hot items this past Christmas: the Arbitrator K3000, at £150; the Arbitrator K3900, at £300, and the Goodmans Boogie Box, £90.

The genre has been catching on fast since Dixons began selling the machines about 18 months ago, said the spokeswoman. She said they were particularly popular at Dixons stores in London's West End, which carry a wider and more expensive selection. For those who don't need the video bells and want a piece of equipment they can use after the novelty of karaoke wears off, there is the relatively inexpensive Sony CDP-K1. It is basically a compact disk player that washes out the mid-range notes of the frequency band, where sung and spoken speech lurk. Some of the Pioneer models offer the same feature. The CDP-K1 comes with two microphones for dubbing over the vocal parts karaoke-style.

Additional features, Sony says in a release outlining the machine, include a "digital echo circuit" and "user-adjustable pitch control," which allows a singer's notes to be ratcheted up or down an octave. Both are intended to assist singers whose desire exceeds their ability. The CDP-K1 also plays CDs in normal fashion.

Sony introduced the CDP-K1 in the United States last year with a suggested retail price of \$295. Similar models with different code numbers are available in Japan and throughout Europe, the company said.











### WALL STREET WATCH

## Now, 'Hot' New Security Looks Less Than Perky

**By Glenn Rifkin**  
*New York Times Service*  
NEW YORK — IBM and American Airlines are working on a deal to build a computer-reservations system for Aeroflot in an effort to modernize Russian air travel, long plagued by endless lines, lost reservations and canceled flights.

For the two U.S. companies, the Aeroflot contract could eventually translate into more than \$100 million in revenues and a big foothold for American's Sabre system in the highly competitive international computer-reservations business.

Sabre was created by American and International Business Machines Corp. 25 years ago. The advanced computerized system for handling reservations, tracking passengers and issuing tickets and boarding passes changed the face of air travel in the United States and now handles more than 40 percent of computer reservations.

When it is installed in many former Soviet republics, Sabre is expected to vastly improve the nightmarish air travel system for about 150 million passengers a year.

"It will bring Aeroflot from the Stone Age to the 20th century," said Boris Glasser, a Russian immigrant and American's director of European business.

"Nothing works," he said. "The computer is always down. I once waited for three days at the airport. Aeroflot is the reason I left the Soviet Union."

In 1990, Aeroflot reportedly had to turn away 30 percent of its ticketed passengers because there were no seats. The airline had no way to track the seats it sold. Tickets are not sold at the airport, only in downtown Moscow and in other cities.

The ticket, according to George Van Derven, president of transportation automation services, a division of American's information services company, simply allows a traveler to stand in line at the airport, where seats are given first to VIPs and foreigners and then provided first-come, first-served to everyone else.

The concepts of advance reservations, seat assignments and boarding passes are nonexistent. And conditions since the breakup of the Soviet Union have only worsened, Mr. Van Derven said. "Sometimes there is no fuel, flights are canceled," he said.

For five months, teams of business analysis and engineers from Aeroflot, most of which is based in Russia, have been training at American's Fort Worth headquarters on using Sabre. And 18 Russian engineers are at American studying English and software programming.

A third group of Aeroflot officials is scheduled to arrive next week. For its part, American has already committed 100 employees to the project.

The project, which began 18 months ago when IBM won the contract from Aeroflot, is being hampered by political and economic uncertainty and confusion on exchange rates.

But an IBM spokesman said the company, which had already poured "significant money" into the project, is committed to making it work and is optimistic that the financing will be made available. The project is being coordinated by IBM's trade development office in Vienna.

While IBM is pressing to solve the financial problems, American, acting as a subcontractor, is proceeding on schedule. If the economic obstacles can be overcome, the project will take up to two years to complete.

## IBM and American Plan Aeroflot Deal

**By Lawrence Malkin**  
*International Herald Tribune*  
NEW YORK — A long-awaited pickup in the labor market was reported Thursday in weekly U.S. statistics on unemployment claims, but further evidence of erratic industrial growth, in durable-goods orders, indicated a gradual recovery.

The Labor Department said new applications for jobs benefits fell by 12,000 in the week ended April 11, to 404,000, which historically is close to a recovery level. It was the third straight weekly decline and pointed to strength in the key monthly employment figures due out early in May.

"Labor-market conditions are improving. It has turned around," said Kenneth Kim, economist at Stone & McCarthy Research Associates.

But the improvement was centered in Illinois and California, confirming economists' views that the recovery would be spotty and some sectors of the country, like the Northeast, would lag behind.

Evidence of this uneven growth came in the Commerce Department's report on March orders for durable goods, which rose 1.3 percent, but almost entirely in aircraft orders. They vary from month to month because of the huge size and volatility of such sales.

Excluding the transport sector, the increase in orders was only 0.1 percent, a slight improvement from the 0.4 percent decline in February. Another volatile sector also bolstered the statistic — a 7.8 percent increase in defense orders, which had dropped almost 20 percent during the first two months of the year.

Another sign of weakness appeared in unfilled orders for durable goods, which dropped by 0.6 percent — the seventh consecutive monthly decline. "A decreasing backlog of orders suggests that manufacturers will be slow to hire new workers," warned Debbie Johnson of C.J. Lawrence & Co.

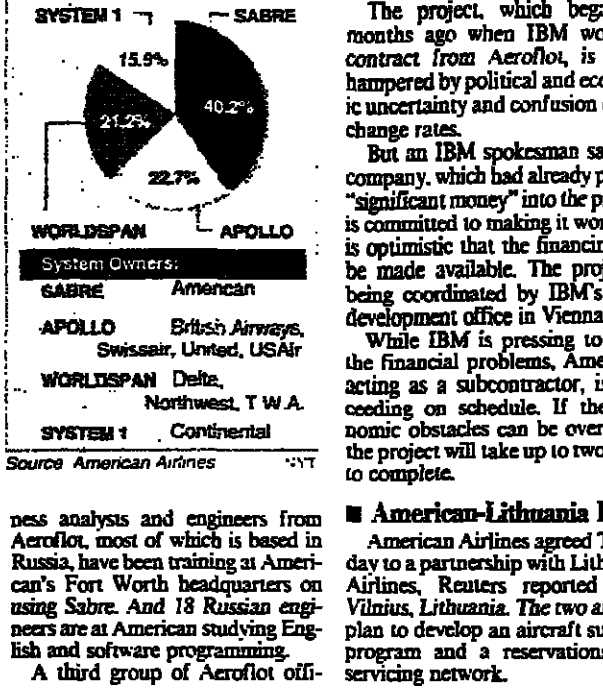
Financial markets took the news in some confusion. Wall Street stocks were off, but most attention was focused on the dollar and an auction of five-year U.S. Treasury notes. (Page 14)

The improving employment data weakened the Treasury bond market, which is always fearful that any recovery, even a sluggish one, will reignite inflation and raise interest rates. The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond yielded 8.09 percent, up from 8.04 percent Wednesday.

The Treasury had to inch toward the high end of the rates expected by the market in order to sell its securities for the second successive day on Thursday. Lack of buying in the secondary market indicated that it may be reaching its limits in digesting the huge issues of debt underwriting the U.S. budget deficit, plus a large calendar of bonds by corporations trying to refinance their debt at lower interest rates.

Thursday's auction of \$10.26 billion of five-year notes was sold to yield 6.93 percent, lower than March but higher than the February yield of 6.75 percent. Demand was not high; bids outnumbered notes actually sold by a ratio of 2.17 to 1.

## U.S. Data Show Upturn Is Slow And Uneven



**American-Lithuania Pact**  
American Airlines agreed Thursday to a partnership with Lithuania Airlines, Reuters reported from Vilnius, Lithuania. The two airlines plan to develop an aircraft support program and a reservations and servicing network.

The company said it would also combine Dowty's polymer-engineering division with its John Crane global marketing and engineering network.

Dowty's activities range from manufacturing parts for Airbus and Boeing aircraft to supplying information technology to the military.

"Dowty's cash finances have been strained lately, and this has undermined the strength of the company," said Jeremy Evans, an analyst at County Natwest Securities.

At TI, pretax profit dropped 22 percent in 1991, to \$105.2 million. The bid is in line with TI's strategy of acquiring established businesses rather than setting up manufacturing facilities.

The Birmingham-based company made 19 acquisitions between 1987 and 1990, and its spending on acquisitions and reorganization totaled \$126.4 million last year. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

## Japan Cuts EC Car Sales

**By Lawrence Malkin**  
*International Herald Tribune*  
BRUSSELS — Japan has agreed to cut its 1992 car exports to the European Community, an EC Commission spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman said Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry agreed to cut sales by somewhat more than the 5 percent drop in demand forecast for the EC car market this year. He refused to specify the exact size of the cut, but he said that 1.25 million Japanese cars were shipped to the Community last year. That would suggest a cut of at least 62,500 cars this year.

The announcement was made after two days of talks in Tokyo following the EC Commission's request that Japan reduce its EC car exports. There was no immediate confirmation from Japan.

The EC Commission asked for the cuts because of poor operating results by some EC carmakers, falling domestic demand and difficulties the EC industry faces as it undertakes expensive restructuring to increase its competitiveness against its Japanese rivals.

Separately, Toyota Motor Corp. said Thursday that it planned to cut production at one of its 12 plants in Japan because of declining sales. Toyota said it would reduce one assembly line at the Tahara plant in central Japan from two shifts to one shift. (Reuters, AFP)

### CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
American \$	1.00	0.75	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
British £	0.75	1.00	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
French F	6.55	1.54	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
German M	1.93	0.52	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italian L	2.00	0.50	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japanese Y	160.00	0.63	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swiss S	1.75	0.57	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spanish P	166.37	0.60	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portuguese Esc	200.48	0.50	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belgian B	36.36	0.27	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dutch G	2.20	0.45	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greek Dr	340.75	0.29	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Irish P	0.78	1.29	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Israeli S	1.80	0.56	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
South African R	1.50	0.67	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canadian C	1.33	0.75	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mexican P	16.67	0.60	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Argentine P	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chilean P	800.00	0.13	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Colombian P	1,600.00	0.06	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Venezuelan B	200.00	0.005	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Peruvian N	3,333.33	0.03	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ecuadorian S	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Uruguayan P	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Costa Rican C	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Salvadoran C	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Honduran L	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nicaraguan C	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Panamanian B	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cuban C	24.00	0.04	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Czechoslovak K	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Polish Z	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yugoslav D	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Russian R	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
East German M	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
West German M	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Israeli S	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
South African R	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canadian C	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mexican P	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Argentine P	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chilean P	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Colombian P	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Venezuelan B	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Peruvian N	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ecuadorian S	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Uruguayan P	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Costa Rican C	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Salvadoran C	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Honduran L	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nicaraguan C	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Panamanian B	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cuban C	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Czechoslovak K	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Polish Z	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yugoslav D	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Russian R	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
East German M	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
West German M	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Israeli S	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
South African R	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canadian C	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mexican P	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Argentine P	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chilean P	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Colombian P	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Venezuelan B	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Peruvian N	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ecuadorian S	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Uruguayan P	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Costa Rican C	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Salvadoran C	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Honduran L	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nicaraguan C	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Panamanian B	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cuban C	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Czechoslovak K	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Polish Z	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yugoslav D	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Russian R	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
East German M	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
West German M	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Israeli S	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
South African R	100.00	0.01	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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MARKET DIARY

Dow Ends Higher After Late Rebound

Complied by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — U.S. stocks wiped out sharp losses to close higher Thursday as investors rushed in to buy cyclical stocks in the last hour of trading.

"We saw some extremely intense rotational behavior here in the market," said Eugene Peroni, chief technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott. "As a group runs out of favor, it quickly becomes over-sold and causes some bargain-hunting. Today we saw that in the pharmaceuticals."

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 4.48 points on Wednesday, rose 9.84 points, to 3,348.61. The average had been down nearly 30 points.

Decliners outpaced advancers by about an 8-to-6 margin. Volume totaled 235 million shares, up from 219 million on Wednesday.

For much of the day, heavy losses in drug stocks weighed on other shares. In the transportation group, however, airlines and other issues rebounded after several days of losses.

Traders blamed the slide in drug stocks on concerns ranging from disappointing earnings at Johnson

& Johnson to perceptions that more economically sensitive stocks would perform better as the recovery helps those companies' earnings.

Merck & Co. fell 2 1/2% to 140. Traders said comments by Bristol-Myers on Wednesday regarding its cholesterol-lowering drug were seen as negative for Merck.

Johnson & Johnson fell 2 1/2% to 90 1/2% after reporting earnings of \$1.39 a share, up from \$1.25 a year earlier but below expectations.

Stocks were also buffeted by a resurgence of inflation concerns, traders said. Treasury yields rose on two economic reports that suggested the economy was stronger than had been thought.

The Labor Department said new claims for state unemployment-insurance benefits fell 12,000 in the week ended April 11. Economists had expected a rise of 16,000.

The Commerce Department said orders for durable goods rose 1.6 percent in March, above analysts' expectations of a 1.0 percent gain.

Among active issues, Glaxo fell 1 1/2% to 25 1/2%. Sun Microsystems rose 1 1/2% to 27 1/2%, on better-than-expected earnings.

Allied-Signal jumped 2 1/4% to 59. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Earlier, in London, the dollar took an uncertain step back after the sharp rise in German money growth but stood marginally higher in late trading.

Traders said the U.S. data released Thursday had offered limited relief for the dollar. Julian Callow, international economist at Chase Investment Bank, said that "normally the U.S. figures would have lifted the dollar" by a significant amount. But he said that the German money data "had changed perceptions on Germany rates too markedly for that."

Late in the day, the dollar stood at 1.6635 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6605 DM Wednesday, and at 134.275 yen, up from 134.150.

Dealers noted that Japanese officials had resumed their campaign of verbal support for the yen ahead of the Group of Seven meeting this weekend. But few expected the group to agree on measures to bolster the Japanese yen.

Similarly, any faint hopes in the market that the G-7 would pressure Germany into cutting interest rates evaporated after the money data were released.

The U.S. currency finished at 1.5435 Swiss francs, up from 1.5420, and dropped to 5.6155 French francs, from 5.6300. The pound gained to \$1.7625 from \$1.7605.

The British pound ended at \$1.7678, after \$1.7625.

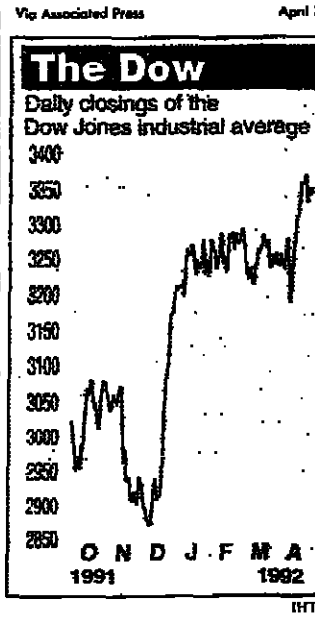


Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists NYSE Most Active stocks including IBM, Microsoft, and others.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists NASDAQ Most Active stocks including Intel, Microsoft, and others.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists NYSE Diary with various stock prices and changes.

Table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Amex Diary with various stock prices and changes.

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Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' showing High, Low, Last, and Chg. for various industry sectors.

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Microsoft, DEC to Unveil Accords

NEW YORK (NYT) — Microsoft Corp. and Digital Equipment Corp. will announce Friday a series of agreements aimed at strengthening their cooperation in computer hardware and software, including operating systems, software applications and electronic mail.

Microsoft will confirm that it is developing a version of its new NT operating system for Digital Equipment's Alpha microprocessor, an industry executive familiar with the deal said. Microsoft will also announce that it plans to create versions of its most popular applications programs to run on the Alpha chip at some unspecified time.

The two companies will also cooperate on Microsoft's electronic-mail standard, making it compatible with Digital's network computer systems.

Oil Companies' Earnings Weaken

NEW YORK (AP) — Four big U.S. oil companies reported sharply weaker earnings Thursday for the latest quarter, blaming the weakness on falling prices and declining demand because of the U.S. recession.

Exxon Corp. said results for the first three months of the year fell 40 percent, to \$1.35 billion, from a year-earlier record of \$2.24 billion. Texaco Inc. said first-quarter earnings fell 52 percent, to \$200 million, from \$415 million; Occidental Petroleum Corp. said profit dropped 28 percent, to \$98 million, from \$136 million, and Ashland Oil Inc. reported a \$9 million loss compared with a year-earlier profit of \$27 million.

Fruit of the Loom to Hire 3,000

CHICAGO (UPI) — Fruit of the Loom Inc. said Thursday it would hire 3,000 workers this year and spend \$125 million to expand production facilities to meet increased demand for its products.

The expansion comes as other U.S. manufacturers are cutting back or holding off on new hiring while waiting to see what course the sluggish economy will take.

Fruit of the Loom posted record earnings of \$36.1 million for the first quarter, up from \$15.9 million a year ago. Revenue rose 21 percent, to \$423.3 million.

Fed Tightens Insider Loan Limits

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Federal Reserve Board has adopted tighter limits on the amount a bank is allowed to lend to its directors, executives and large shareholders.

For banks above \$100 million in size, total loans to insiders may not exceed the bank's capital, the Fed ruled. For banks smaller than \$100 million, which said the rule could hurt them because their directors were often local business leaders and major customers, loans to insiders may be limited to no more than twice the bank's capital. The higher limit at small banks must be approved by the board.

Delta Air's Loss Nearly Doubles

ATLANTA (AP) — Delta Air Lines reported Thursday a \$151.6 million loss for the first three months of the year, blaming a weak economy and discount fares it offered to compete with other carriers.

The loss for the period that is Delta's third financial quarter compared with a year-earlier loss of \$84 million. Delta's revenue was \$2.81 billion for the 1992 quarter and \$2.30 billion for the 1991 quarter.

For the Record

European Travel & Life magazine has ceased publication, a victim of declining tourism and advertising.

MCI Communications Corp. said its first-quarter profit rose about 9 percent, to \$134 million, from \$123 million a year earlier, while revenue gained 10 percent, to \$2.22 billion.

McDonald's Corp. said it earned \$187.4 million in the first quarter, 13 percent more than the year-earlier \$165.5 million, while revenue rose 3.8 percent to \$1.62 billion.

Times Mirror Co. said first-quarter earnings rose 56 percent, to \$36.6 million, from \$23.3 million a year earlier, sparked largely by cost-cutting and a strong performance by its broadcast television unit.

German Money Data Leave Dollar Lower

NEW YORK — The dollar finished lower Thursday against the Deutsche mark and most of the other major currencies after a strong surge in the German money supply extinguished hopes of early rate cuts in Europe.

The U.S. unit had found support early in the day after favorable U.S. data on weekly jobless claims and despite volatile figures on durable-goods orders for March.

The dollar fell to 1.6585 DM, from 1.6623 on Wednesday.

The jump in March to a 9.75 percent annual growth rate for Germany's M-3 measure of money supply dwarfed forecasts of a 8.0 percent increase and had traders wondering if the next move in rates there might actually be upward.

The dollar rose to 134.620 yen, after 134.235, despite some pressure on the Japanese unit following comments by U.S. Treasury Undersecretary David C. Mulford that Tokyo probably had room to further ease its monetary policy.

The dollar dropped to 1.5390 Swiss francs, from 1.5415, and to \$6.400 French francs, from 5.6155.

The British pound ended at \$1.7678, after \$1.7625.

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The British pound ended at \$1.7678, after \$1.7625.

La Cinq's Successor: Arte

PARIS — A new Franco-German cultural television station called Arte will take the place of the defunct French channel La Cinq, which went off the air earlier this month, the government said on Thursday.

Jean-Noël Jeanneney, France's secretary of state for communication, told parliament that Arte, previously planned as a cable channel, would take over La Cinq's transmission frequency from 7:00 P.M. every day by September. France's broadcasting authority, CSA, will have to decide what to do with the frequency during the rest of the day, he added.

Arte is a 50-50 venture between France's La Sept and Arte Deutschland, owned by the German networks ARD and ZDF.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of World Stock Markets showing various indices and stock prices for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Zurich, and other global markets.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. Futures showing various futures contracts like Grains, Soybeans, Cattle, Lumber, and other commodities with their respective prices and changes.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table of U.S. Market Data showing various indices like S&P 500, NYSE, NASDAQ, and other market metrics along with commodity and stock indices.











# Southern France

## Marseille: Rotterdam of South?

**M**ARSEILLE — If mariners are a tough breed, so are their ports of call. Just look at the massive port complex of Marseille-Fos, France's largest. In the past year, traffic at the main port — Fos is about 30 miles west of Marseille — has been buffeted by factors as diverse as the Gulf War, a rate war, the opening of Eastern Europe and the continuing problems of Persian bottled water to the United States.

But despite the stormy seas, officials at the Marseille port authority display abundant optimism about the future of their facility, which serves as a powerful economic generator for the entire region. While investing heavily in infrastructure improvements, they are pushing hard for government actions that could significantly improve Marseille's competitive and logistical position among Europe's major ports, particularly in the Mediterranean region where it competes directly with Barcelona and Genoa.

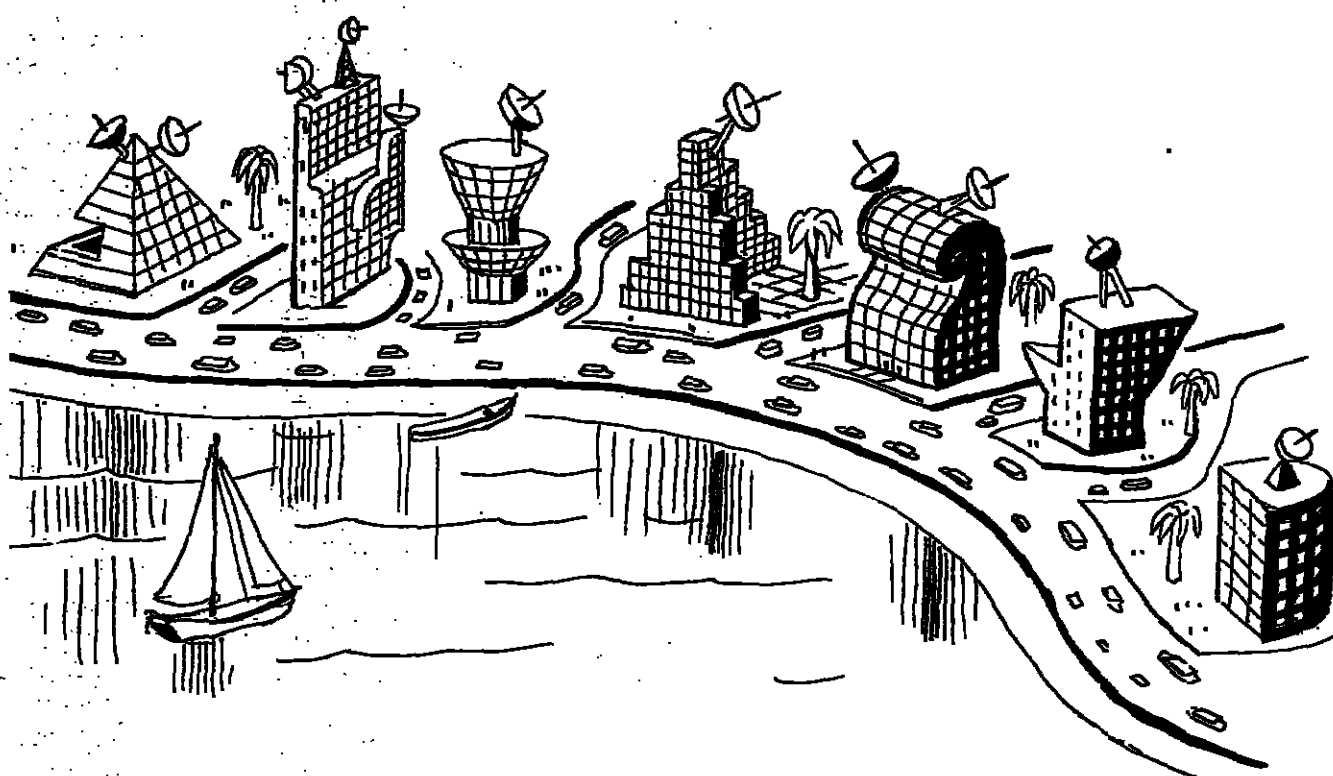
As such, they say, Marseille is well positioned to become the Mediterranean what Rotterdam is to the North Atlantic, even though Rotterdam, Europe's largest port, treats more than three times the cargo currently handled at Marseille. After hammering away at a "Europort of the South" marketing theme for several years, officials are convinced they can one day reach that goal.

"We're holding to this strategy," said Jean Schütz, president of the port authority. "We've got the nautical infrastructure, the equipment and the hinterland transport — road, rail and river — to put us in a leading position in Southern Europe."

**A**N IMPORTANT element in this strategy has been the development of an industrial base around the port that would generate traffic and overall economic growth for the region. Over the past 20 years, industry, mostly petrochemicals, steel and oil refining, has invested around \$30 billion in the Fos-Lavéra-Berre industrial zone, and more than \$1.2 billion in further investments are under consideration, officials say.

In 1991, the port handled 90.8 million tons of cargo, down 1 percent from 1990 and far

Continued on page 18



## Grenoble Collects a Basket of Eggheads

By Michael Baltet

**G**RENOBLE — When the Grenoble-based European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF) opens for business in early 1994, this massive, doughnut-shaped institute will house the most intense source of X-rays in the world. Although the ESRF may hold little interest for the armies of skiers that pass through Grenoble each year on their way to France's Alpine slopes, a battalion of European scientists is already preparing to descend upon the \$500 million facility. Its X-ray beams will allow physicists, biologists, and materials scientists to probe previously inscrutable details of animate and inanimate matter.

To local observers, the decision to locate the ESRF in Grenoble made perfect sense. Especially since the Winter Olympics were held here in 1968, the city, as well as the department of Isère, of which it is the capital, has become an increasingly powerful magnet, attracting high-tech industries as well as basic research institutions. More than 30,000 new firms have been implanted in the last decade, with a particularly strong representation in electronics and computer technology. A major factor

fueling this growth has been the international reputation of Grenoble's scientific infrastructure.

"Outside of the Paris area, this city is the number one regional site in France for physics, mathematics, and computer science," says Alain Némoz, president of Grenoble's Joseph Fourier University. "There are a lot of research institutions here, both national and European."

The city has a long history of close links between basic research and industry.

This gives us a greater ultimate potential in these fields than most areas of the country, perhaps even than Paris itself."

Grenoble has a long history of close links between basic research and industry, something rarer in cities such as Paris and Lyon, where a centuries-old university tradition has led to greater isolation between ivory-tower academics and entrepreneurs. The somewhat different situation in Grenoble can be dated at least to 1869, when French engineer Aristide

Bergès harnessed the runoff of Alpine snows to produce the first hydroelectric power. This local and plentiful source of electricity fueled the development of industry in the area, as well as collaborations between engineers and scientists to improve the capacity and efficiency of generators and other equipment. Soon the manufacture of gloves, long a local craft, was mechanized, followed by the construction of cement plants, paper mills, and metallurgical and electrochemical industries.

**N**EVERTHELESS, when the consortium of European nations funding the ESRF first began to consider sites for the facility in the early 1980s, Grenoble was not even on the list. The French had initially nominated Strasbourg as their candidate. Yet a variety of scientific and political considerations, including the lobbying of Louis Mermaz, the current agriculture minister, who was at the time president of the Isère regional council, convinced the government to propose the more southerly location, to the outrage of Strasbourg.

Continued on page 19

## Sunbelt Technopoles Gaze Across Borders Linking Up Catalonia and Lombardy

By Jacques Neher

**M**ARSEILLE — Long left by Paris to bask in its own sunshine while northern France plowed and industrialized, southern France over the past decade has played a fast game of catch-up by focusing on economic development in the high technology sectors.

The region is dotted with no less than 13 "technopoles," special research or industrial zones focused on advanced technologies, and four more are under development. Employing a three-way cross-fertilization process that includes universities, research institutes and business, these technopoles have attracted industrial and R&D facilities from scores of major French and multinational companies, while providing fertile soil for thousands of local start-ups.

Now, economic development experts and political leaders of the region want to consolidate and extend their success by joining forces with their counterparts in northern Italy and northern Spain. They have formed a European cooperative venture, which they have dubbed the "High Technology Highway of Southern Europe," or RHT Eurosud.

In this conceptual "highway," three politically defined regions of southern France — Provence-Alpes Maritimes-Côte d'Azur, Languedoc-Roussillon and Midi-Pyrénées — form the central link. To the east are the Piedmont, Lombardy and Liguria regions of Italy, and to the southwest are the Catalonia and Valencia regions of Spain.

Alberto Pitaluga, managing director of RHT Eurosud, said the regions have concluded that they often have more in common with each other than with their national governments, and that they can move faster toward their goals without the support of their central governments. "The French regions are ready to overcome the problems of joining with other European regions, even if it means jumping over old borders," he said.

Of the three, southern France is the most advanced in its development of a high-tech economic base, he said.

"Southern France has made an important choice in focusing on high technology and research activities," Mr. Pitaluga said. "These industries have replaced the economic fabric of the region."

Mr. Pitaluga, an Italian, said the high-tech strategies of the French regions should serve them well in the coming years as the European Community integrates into a single market and Eastern Europe opens up.

"Southern France will have very interesting prospects because it is a link between Spain, which is entering Europe, and northern Italy, which is a great axis of European industrial and technological development," he said.

The association has already drawn up a list of 19 projects in which some or all of the member regions can cooperate. The furthest along is a program to monitor and control pollution on bordering parts of the Mediterranean Sea.

Another is a program, based in Sophia Antipolis, the big science park near Nice, to facilitate technology transfer in biotechnologies among companies and research centers of the European sunbelt.

**C**ONTRARY to the image conjured up by a "technology highway," France's high-tech sunbelt is far from homogenous; it is more like a disjointed string of islands or oases — Toulouse, Montpellier, Sophia Antipolis, Grenoble — each separated by hundreds of miles of nontech. One may come upon thousands of acres of vineyards and agricultural land, coastal tourist magnets like Cannes, Nice and St. Tropez, the perfume capital of Grasse, the old port city of Marseille, even the giant petrochemical and refining complex of Fos.

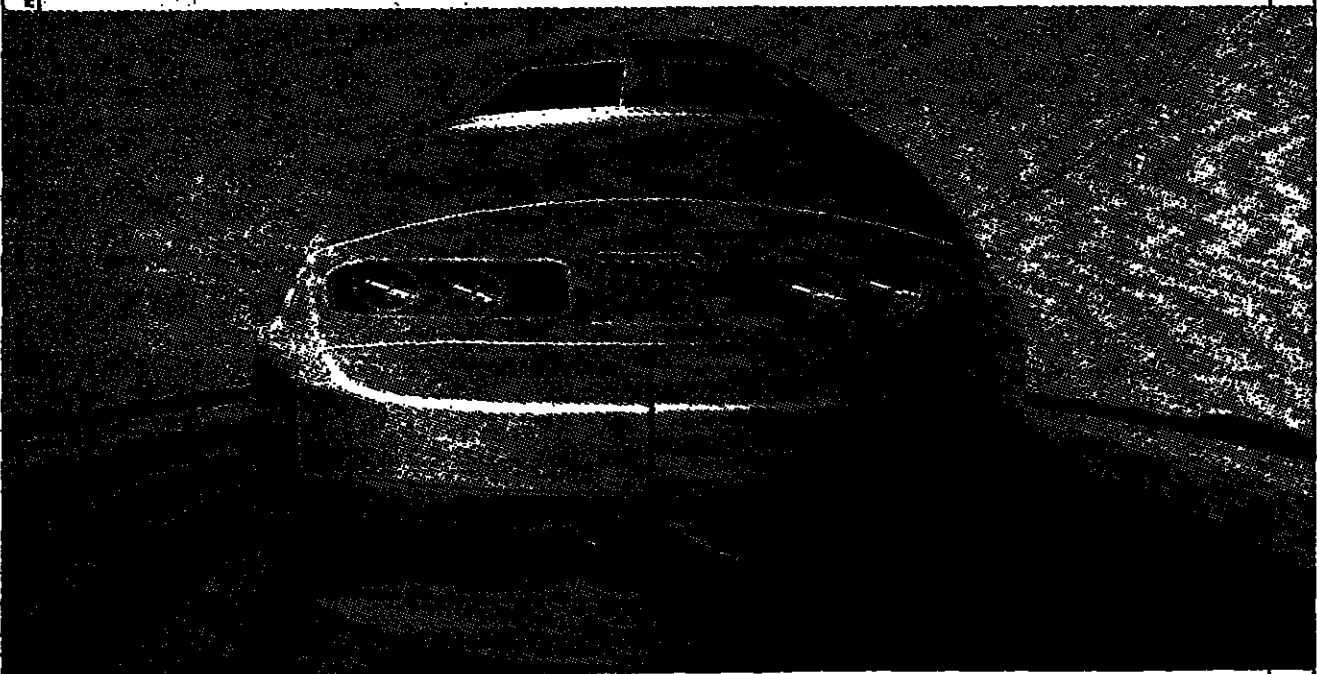
Likewise, each urban concentration of technology over the past decade can be traced to widely varying factors.

For example, Toulouse, perhaps the most industrialized of the technopoles, got its start in high-tech in the late 1960s, when the government established the French Space Agency in the area. This facility served as a magnet for aerospace companies such as Aerospatiale of France and Airbus, the four-nation aircraft consortium. The electronics and computer industries soon followed. Toulouse today boasts some 2,300 high-tech companies.

Sophia Antipolis, on the other hand, owes its growth to a government policy, launched in the early 1980s, to decentralize decision-making on regional economic matters away from Paris.

Continued on page 18

With its 104 billion Franc investment over 5 years, the SNCF is moving into the fast lane.



TGV: 200 million passengers since 1981.

Paris-South of France: 56 TGV's daily.

Tomorrow: Europe at 180 miles per hour.

The TGV was launched on the new Paris-South East line in September 1981. Today, it carries thousands of passengers daily to Marseille and Nice at 160 m.p.h. and at 180 m.p.h. to Hendaye. TGV North has recently unveiled plans for a vast European network with connections to Cologne, Brussels, Amsterdam and on to Frankfurt. Another project is underway for a TGV line

to eastern France and to the south of the German Federal Republic. The world's very first fast-speed train network is to be created in the Paris region at Roissy, the TGV timetable, thus establishing a central network interconnection point. First there were 40,000 seats on the Paris South East TGV, then came 50,000 more with the Atlantic TGV — now, 46,000 new seats are in the

pipeline on 90 network trains which will pass through the Interconnection and 16 Cross-Channel trains which will form the link between England and Belgium. Add to that, 550,000 additional seats on 100 double-decker 3rd generation TGVs due to be operational in 2 years' time. As you can see, the adventure has only just begun. And it's up to us to turn yesterday's dreams into tomorrow's reality.



SNCF, progress is only worthwhile if shared by all.

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Companies that have set up on the Côte d'Azur are chalking up productivity gains as high as 30%. Isn't that beautiful?

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If you like to receive more information on the industrial, scientific and technological aspects of the Côte d'Azur, please complete this coupon and return it to Mr. Jean Pierre Muscardin, President of Côte d'Azur Development.

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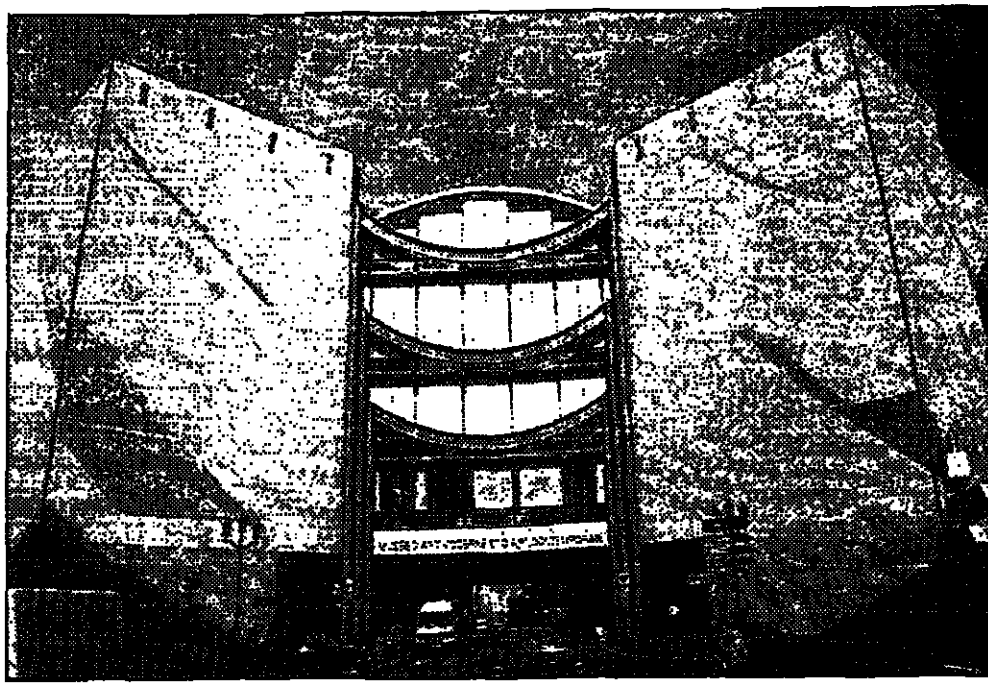
Southern France / A Special Report

On Riviera, Cultural Life Goes Beyond the Bikini

By Conrad de Aenlle

NICE—Tourism on the Riviera is moving indoors, into museums and conference halls and away from the beaches that made it famous. Faced with a trend among resort visitors to travel to less familiar destinations...

The program seems to be working. Ingrid Puhmann-Chiche, the Nice Tourism Office's representative for the United States and Britain, noted that 60 percent of visitors to the city's museums are foreigners...



The Musée d'Art Moderne et d'Art Contemporain in Nice.

annual rate of more than 7 percent for a decade, fell 3 percent last year, although Mr. Franco said that was better than at other French airports.

des Anglais, Nice's fashionable beachfront thoroughfare, occupancy was down 7 percent last year, but revenues were up about that amount because the hotel was able to raise the average rate on its 314 rooms...

CONRAD DE AENLLE is a journalist based in Paris.

Marseille Ambitions: Rotterdam of South

Continued from page 17

from its peak year of 99.4 million tons in 1986. Within last year's overall slight decline, however, were more significant movements in particular cargo sectors...

In addition, Marseille's containerized exports have been hit by the slump of Perrier water sales in the U.S. market over the past two years, following benzene contamination and the subsequent recall.

The short-term perspective is further clouded by continuing strikes at Marseille and other major French ports—this week they were shut down completely—arising from efforts by the government to overhaul labor laws for dockers.

"Fewer people will translate to lower cost for the shipper," Mr. Perriere said. He added that the reform would produce more flexibility and lower employment costs.

on the docks, thus creating conditions for more companies to come and compete. Through this competition, he said, lower costs would ultimately be passed through to the shipper.

Port officials say the reform movement is 'irreversible.'

workers, essentially granting them a monopoly on dock jobs. A committee organized by the dockers union is charged with selecting them for employment each day.

MEANWHILE, port officials are looking to Paris for final decisions on massive infrastructure projects that would significantly expand Marseille-Fos's natural hinterland, and ultimately, traffic. One concerns the on-again, off-again project to complete a canal linking the Rhône and Rhine rivers...

Leading Science Park Takes a Breather From Rapid Growth

By Jacques Neher

SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS—Following a wild growth spurt last decade, Sophia Antipolis, one of Europe's premier science parks, is profiting from the economic slump to plan for a more managed and strategically focused development.

and other problems of urban life in this far-from-urban setting, as the park's work-day population swelled to more than 15,000 people in addition to some 5,000 permanent inhabitants.

foreign employer at the park with around 1,000 people, NCR Corp. and Dow Chemical Co. Sophia Antipolis also has attracted branch facilities from several major educational institutions...

take another 20 years to complete the development. The development body also is modifying its marketing strategy for the kinds of companies it seeks to attract.

SAEMT's objectives could be advanced significantly by an independent project to launch an American-style institution to be called the Sophia Institute of Technology. The brainchild of Serge Miranda, a professor and department chairman at the University of California at Los Angeles...

LES PALACES DE LA CÔTE D'AZUR logo and introductory text.

The "GROUPEMENT des PALACES de la CÔTE D'AZUR" is the club of the most luxurious hotels of the French Riviera created in 1962 to preserve the great traditions of the French Hotels Industry.

Table listing various hotels and their contact information across different locations like Antibes, Cannes, and Nice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION or to receive a detailed brochure of the groupement des Palaces de la Côte d'Azur, please call 93.61.39.01 or apply directly to any of the hotels.

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Technopole Links

Continued from page 17

The concept of a giant science park development west of Nice had originally been approved by an interministerial council in Paris in 1972, but the project drifted because of a lack of state funding.

frances (\$180 million) into the 2,300-hectare (about 5,680-acre) science park, and it currently underwrites more than 70 percent of the loans required to fund its infrastructure development.

THEY say that DATAR, France's industrial development agency, has occasionally tried to divert foreign investors seeking possible sites in the French sunbelt in sites in the economically depressed coal-mining or steel regions of northern France.



Southern France / A Special Report

Provence Slows Down High-Speed Train

By Conrad de Aenlle

LAMBESC, France — The world's fastest train still cannot budge between Marseille and the Rhône Valley city of Valence. The French National Railroad Company for several years has tried to extend its train à grande vitesse south from Valence to complete the link from Paris, through Lyon, to the sea. So far, though, its plans have been blocked by environmentalists and Provencal wine growers concerned that the train and its tracks will spoil their countryside.

The TGV Méditerranée has also been delayed by bickering between the SNCF, the state-owned railroad, and municipal and regional authorities over the line's route and over who will pay for the trestles, tunnels and such that will be needed to put the project into commission.

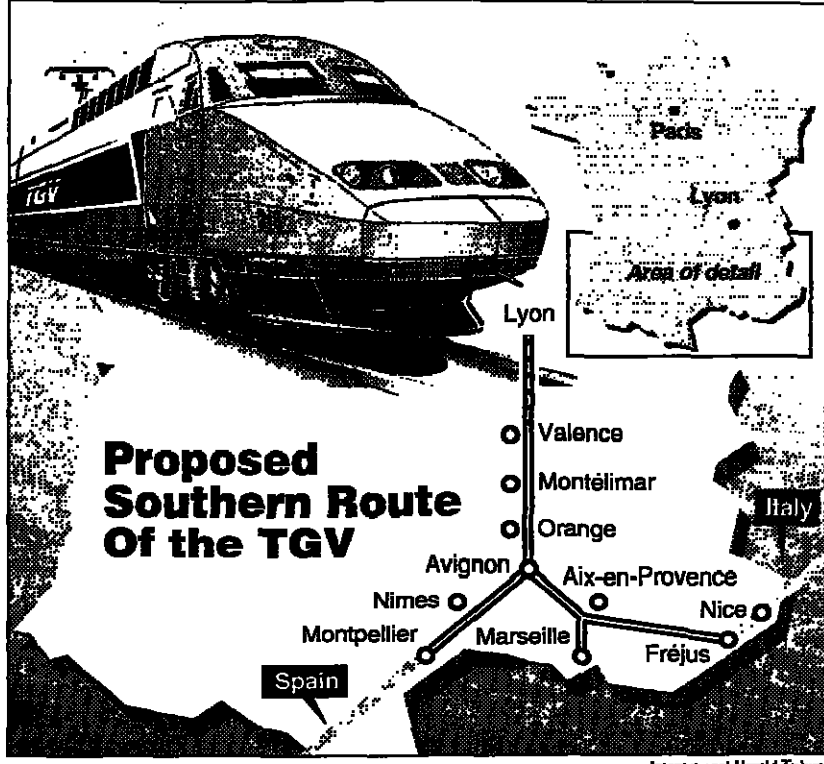
"We are coming across opposition from people who live in the Rhône Valley," said Richard Angé, the SNCF's senior press officer, "probably because the valley is a corridor that links Northern Europe with Southern Europe. It is already occupied by infrastructures — classic railroad lines, highways and now the TGV project. If you add onto that pipelines and power lines, people are really restless and think they might be sacrificed."

That certainly is the concern of residents in the wine-growing area of Les Bouches du Rhône, the department that includes Marseille, Aix-en-Provence and this town 17 kilometers, or 11 miles, west of Aix.

"It's the first time the TGV is coming through densely populated areas, and very fragile and beautiful ones," said Francis Wishart, a London-born artist who lives in Lambesc and was a founder of the Regional Cooperative Committee for the Defense of the Environment, a group trying to divert the TGV from its proposed path.

On a visit to Château Bas, a local vineyard with a small, grayish-yellow stone castle and the ruins of a Roman temple, Mr. Wishart pointed to a stretch of land at the far end of the field where he said the tracks would run, blighting the countryside that Cézanne and Van Gogh painted 100 years ago.

But Mr. Angé said the path of the train had not yet been decided. The route,



whether it's going to cross village A or village B, which river it will cross, which mountain it will go through, must be approved by the Ministry of Transportation, he explained. "This has not been done yet. The alignment has not been settled." Not officially, but maps provided by the SNCF of a provisional route thought the most likely to be approved shows the train passing right next to Château Bas, within perhaps 100 meters (about 325 feet) of the Roman temple. "The way it has been done has not taken into account what local authorities wanted: finding a solution least destructive to the local environment," Robert Cellaire, deputy mayor of Lambesc for city planning, building and the environment, said of the route. "The TGV has to adapt itself to Provence; Provence shouldn't adapt itself to the TGV."

unheard, although the TGV is less noisy than an airplane or a highway, he said. To ease the acoustic pain, noise screens and mounds of dirt will need to be put up, and people living within earshot will have to have their houses fitted with insulation and double-paned windows.

Opponents of the project challenge it not only on aesthetic grounds but economic ones. One of the selling points of the TGV is that it brings prosperity wherever it goes. Mr. Wishart said that was a myth and cited studies indicating that the TGV brought no net economic growth to the regions it links.

Nevertheless, in Aix-en-Provence officials are looking forward to the train's arrival. "It's vital, economically it's a necessity," said Sabienne Pons, who is in charge of promotion for the Aix tourist board. What makes the project so critical for this city of 155,000 just north of Marseille, she said, is that it would bring visitors to a technology park due to be built in 1993 about 10 kilometers away, where a station would be situated.

Some of the strongest sentiments against the project have been expressed by the region's wine growers, who fear the economic impact on them will be particularly acute.

Lambesc is in the middle of Côteaux d'Aix, an *appellation contrôlée* zone. Wine made in such zones must conform to rigid growing and production standards, and if it does, it can command higher prices than other wines, said Jean-Claude Pellegrin, former president of the Regional Center for Young Farmers and a member of the wine growers' administrative council.

Winners in the Côteaux d'Aix region must grow a certain percentage of each of four distinct types of grapes. The zone as a whole must also produce a quota of each of the four grapes to maintain its status.

If the TGV comes through a vineyard and eliminates a portion of one type, then the grower must cut back production of the other three proportionately, said Mr. Pellegrin, who owns a 40-hectare (100-acre) vineyard. And under the rules, grapes cannot be replanted, he said, so the production loss would be permanent.

Because the TGV would have an impact beyond the immediate path of the train, he said it was important to find a route that treats as lightly as possible on agricultural land.

le Ambition  
lam of South



Antigonie, the Montpellier complex designed by Catalan architect Ricardo Bofill.

Tech and Town in Montpellier

At New Hall, Bertoz Shares Billing With 'Virtual Reality'

By Jacques Néher

MONTPELLIER — Patrick Geneste becomes irritated if you ask about the mushrooming of technopoles through the French south. "All these others are not accurate when they claim they are technopoles; they are just industrial zones or science parks," he says. "The only real technopole is Montpellier."

For Mr. Geneste, present of Montpellier Technopole and deputy mayor of this city of 208,000 people, a true technopole must do more than just unite high-tech business, education and research facilities in a common space. It must also find a way to weave an advanced technology environment into the cultural fabric of a city.

"We have developed our technopole as part of an overall urban development plan," he said. "This plan includes social activities, sports, culture, architecture — all the things that make up the life of a city."

A concrete example of this integration of business and culture is the recently opened Corum, a combination opera house and exhibition/conference hall. Last month, this sleek granite structure, built by the city at a cost of 850 million francs (about \$152 million), hosted both the first trade show in the world devoted to "virtual reality" — computers and robots that can simulate the human senses — and several locally produced performances of Bertoz's opera, "The Damnation of Faust."

"The Corum has been in constant use since it opened," said Coralie Pages, a spokeswoman, pointing to a design that permits easy multiple usage. "We can hold a technical conference in the 2,000-seat theater during the day, while work goes on backstage to prepare for an opera. The conference can end at 6 P.M. and we can raise the curtain at 8 P.M. for an opera."

Another example is Antigonie, a unique urban complex, designed with a flavor of ancient Greece by the Catalan architect Ricardo Bofill. Antigonie features 2,200 apartments and public housing units equipped with fiber-optic cables, offices, shops, res-

taurants, public spaces and fountains at the heart of the city. Development of a world trade center on the site is under way.

For the future, City Hall is well along on a project called Port Marianne, a plan to develop a large tract of land along the Lez river, ultimately linking Montpellier to its long-abandoned port on the Mediterranean, 6 kilometers (3.7 miles) to the south. The project blends parks, marina, bicycle paths, shops, hotels, offices, housing, schools and even university facilities. Plans call for the first part of the development to be completed by 1997.

The technology aspect of Montpellier is unique as well. Unlike other French cities, which have over the past few years designated an undeveloped zone for economic development, preferably of a high-tech nature, Montpellier and surrounding municipalities joined together in the early 1980s under the leadership of Mayor Georges Freche to develop a cluster approach, borrowed from the Japanese technology parks to nourish and cross-fertilize particular high-tech sectors.

The strategy has been largely successful, resulting in three major high-tech "theme" parks.

For the computer/robotics/electronics sector, there is the Parc de Millénaire, housing more than 140 companies. The zone's roots were planted two decades earlier when IBM Europe set up a plant nearby to produce mainframe computers. IBM remains the single largest industrial employer, with 2,800 workers, or almost three-fourths of the zone's total work force.

A zone called Euromedicine covers the fields of medical science and biotechnology, with 162 companies employing 4,000 people. Residents include units of the French pharmaceuticals company Sanofi, Bristol Myers, and Hofmann-Laroché.

For agricultural research, the technology agency has developed Agropolis, which now claims 180 companies and 2,150 employees.

Now, with the Corum and Port Marianne project at its focus, the agency is attempting to develop its tourism activities around a marketing concept dubbed Heliopolis.

Grenoble and Its Basket of Eggheads

Continued from page 17

loss was Grenoble's gain. In fact, the city's prominence in physics dates from the outbreak of World War II, when Louis Néel, the French physicist who would later win the Nobel Prize for his work on magnetism, left Strasbourg on the eve of the German occupation and eventually moved to Grenoble, which was in unoccupied territory. On a peninsula created by the confluence of the Isère and Drac rivers, which had been used as an artillery range since Napoleon's time, Néel supervised the construction of numerous research institutes. Today, this site is crisscrossed with internationally renowned laboratories, including the ESRF, the Grenoble Nuclear Research Center, the Institut Lano-Langevin (ILL), and several key installations of the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS).

"Before the war, there were essentially no laboratories in Grenoble," says Mr. Némoz. "Forty years later, we have 8,000 researchers and almost 40,000 university students. There is a very strong concentration of research in the Paris region, and until recent years other sites in France have had to fight hard to develop themselves scientifically. But the current minister of research, Hubert Curien, is very eager to decentralize, and the south has a great attraction for many scientists."

Charvoin. "It was also a symbol of the postwar rapprochement between the two countries." The ILL plays such a key role in physics research that the recent announcement that its reactor would be shut down for more than two years for repairs sent shock waves throughout the international scientific community.

Recently, the French government named Grenoble as one of four European "poles of attraction" (the others are Orsay, Strasbourg, and Toulouse), meaning that even further steps will be taken to enhance the city's international reputation. In response to this stimulus, Grenoble's four universities, along with the municipal and regional administrations and several national agencies with research facilities in the area, have formed a public interest group, the Pôle Universitaire et Scientifique de Grenoble, to coordinate local activities.

MICHAEL BALTER is a journalist based in Paris.

Advertisement for JAC BE CONSEIL real estate services, featuring contact information and a photo of a property.

Advertisement for Herald Tribune Special Reports on French Economy, Monaco, Ile-de-France, Banking & Finance in France, and French Technology.

Large advertisement for Sophia Antipolis, featuring various icons and text describing the area as a hub for technology and international business.







# SPORTS BASEBALL

## Orioles Survive Collision to Beat Royals



The Blues' Philippe Bozon positioning in front of the Blackhawks' Chris Chelios and Dominik Hasek.

**The Associated Press**  
The Baltimore Orioles, despite a head-banging collision that sent two of its infielders to the hospital, defeated the Royals, 2-1 in Kansas City, Missouri.

In the second big bang-up in the major leagues in two days, first baseman Randy Milligan was knocked out when his head smashed into second baseman Billy

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Ripken's shoulder as they chased a ground ball in the fifth inning on Wednesday night. But the Orioles were more fortunate than the Chicago White Sox 24 hours earlier — neither Milligan nor Ripken had major injuries.

On Tuesday, the White Sox lost Ozzie Guillen, their All-Star shortstop, for the season after he tore ligaments in his right knee when he ran into left fielder Tim Lincecum.

"Thank goodness, it doesn't look too bad right now," Orioles manager Johnny Oates said after his team's victory.

Milligan was unconscious for a few seconds after the collision. Medics immobilized his head in a brace, put him onto a stretcher and lifted him into an ambulance. Ripken also got into the ambulance, under his own power. The game was delayed about 20 minutes.

"All I could think about was Mike Utley," Oates said, referring to the Detroit Lions' player who was paralyzed last year in a National Football League game. "There weren't five words spoken in our dugout the rest of the game."

The mood brightened after the game when it was learned that Milligan had sustained no neurological damage and no broken bones. He spent the night in a hospital and is listed as day-to-day, although he could be out two weeks. Ripken was treated for a bruised shoulder and released.

Baltimore won its sixth straight and improved to 9-5. The Royals, despite a revamped lineup, lost their sixth in a row and slipped to 1-13.

Rick Sutcliffe won with a six-hitter. Kevin Appier, the loser, has no victories despite a 1.27 ERA in four starts.

Tigers 12, Rangers 8: Cecil Fielder led off the fifth with a 424-foot (130-meter) home run that broke a 7-7 tie and led Detroit to victory in Arlington, Texas.

Mickey Tetlow, Rob Deer and Travis Fryman also homered for the Tigers, who lead the majors with 25 home runs. Fielder drove in two runs and leads the majors with 18 RBIs.

Athletics 10, Angels 4: Mark McGwire homered in his first at-bats, sending Chuck Finley's season debut and sending Mike

Moore and Oakland to another victory over California in Oakland. McGwire leads the majors with eight home runs.

Indians 7, Blue Jays 2: In Toronto, Cleveland ruined Dave Stieb's return to the majors and stopped a 13-game losing streak against the Blue Jays. Stieb, sidelined for most of last season because of back surgery, had not pitched since May 22.

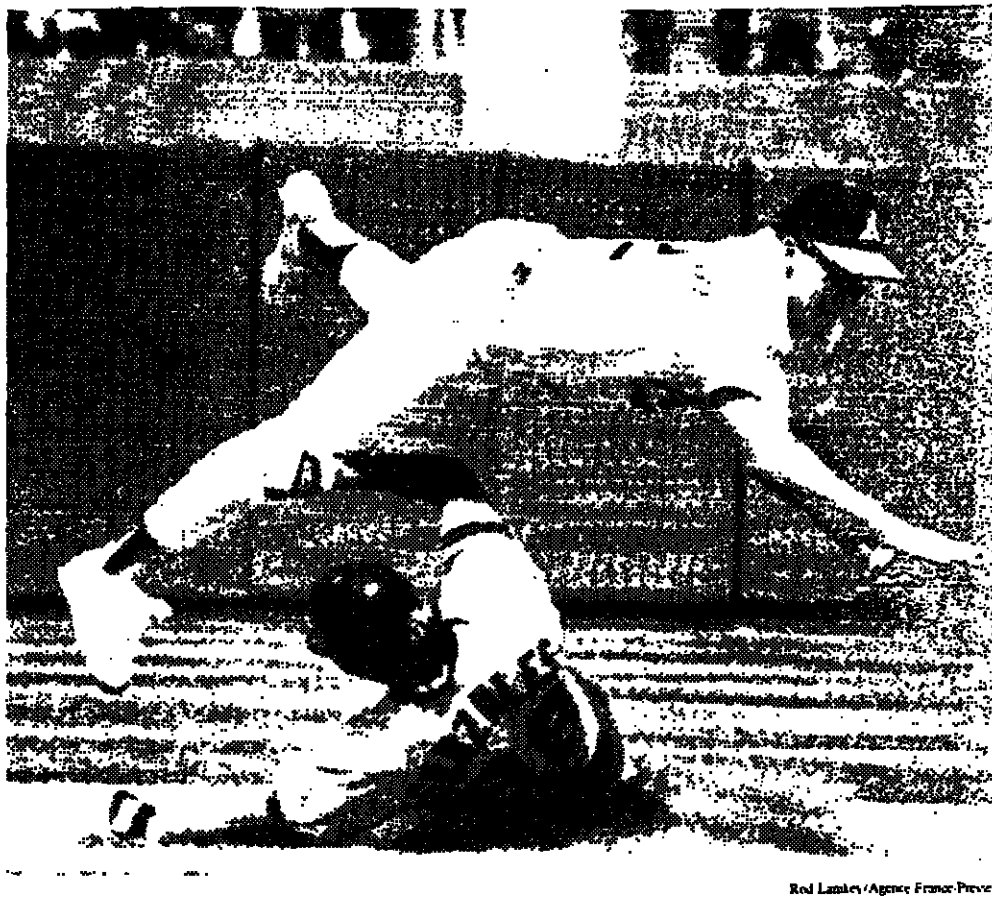
The Blue Jays' former ace gave up a home run to Glenallen Hill in the first inning and three RBIs to Felix Fermin before leaving after six innings.

Twins 8, Mariners 1: Bill Krueger won for the third time in three starts, pitching Minnesota past the Mariners in Seattle. Krueger, cut by the Mariners last season after going 11-8, has a 0.75 ERA. He gave up one run on seven hits in eight innings.

The Twins tied a season high with 14 hits.

Yankees 4, White Sox 3: Kevin Maas made up for a base-running mistake by Roberto Kelly with a tiebreaking single in the ninth in Chicago.

Kelly singled with one out in the ninth against Scott Radinsky for his fourth hit of the game. Mel Hall followed with a drive over center fielder Lance Johnson's head, but Kelly missed second base, had to go back and touch the bag, and could only reach third. Maas followed with his go-ahead hit.



The Athletics' Lance Johnson was airborne after making the tag on Rene Gonzales of the Angels.

## Hull's 11th Shot, in Overtime, Is One Too Many for Chicago

**The Associated Press**  
After 10 shots, Brett Hull took his best one.

"Right now, it's the biggest goal of my career," Hull said after his slap shot at 3:33 of the second overtime Wednesday night gave the St. Louis Blues a 5-4 home victory over the Chicago Blackhawks.

"It's the first time I've ever done something like this," said Hull, who led the National Hockey League with 70 goals this season but has generally been ineffective in playoff games in the past.

It was Hull's 11th shot of the game. Five of those came in the overtime periods.

The victory gave the Blues a 2-1 lead over the Blackhawks in their first-round Norris Division series.

Hull took a drop pass from Bob Bassen in the slot and tipped a 20-footer between Dominik Hasek's pads for his second goal of the playoffs.

Bassen also had an open shot,

but there was no doubt in his mind where the puck should go.

"Holly and I were both there and I thought I'd let him shoot it," Bassen said. "He's the man."

Red Wings 5, North Stars 4: Yves Racine's unassisted goal 1:15 into overtime capped a three-goal rally, lifting Detroit over Minnesota.

**STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS**  
It was the first time in their Norris Division series after two losses at home. The victory, in Bloomington, Minnesota, was crucial; only two teams have rebounded from three-game deficits.

Ray Sheppard's power-play goal with 3:32 left in regulation sent the game into overtime and backup goalie Vince Riendeau stopped all 11 shots he faced for the Red Wings, who finally beat a Minnesota team that finished 28 points behind them in the regular-season standings.

Nichols, a former King, set an Oiler club record with his fourth power-play goal of the series when he beat Kelly Hruby on his second attempt after fanning on the first.

### SMYTHE DIVISION

Jets 4, Canucks 2: The Jets built a four-goal lead and threw a defensive blanket over Vancouver as they beat the favored Canucks in Winnipeg, Manitoba, to take a 2-1 lead in their series.

Randy Carlyle, Pat Elynuik, Lucien Delbois and Thomas Steen scored for the Jets, who finished 15 points behind the front-running Canucks during the regular season.

Only solid work by Canucks goalie Kirk McLean, who made 35 saves, kept the score respectable.

Oilers 4, Kings 3: Bernie Nicholls scored his second power-play goal of the game against Los Angeles with 7:25 remaining to lift the Oilers over the Kings in Edmonton, Alberta, giving Edmonton a 2-1 lead in the series.

Nicholls, a former King, set an Oiler club record with his fourth power-play goal of the series when he beat Kelly Hruby on his second attempt after fanning on the first.

## SCOREBOARD

### HOCKEY

#### Stanley Cup

##### DIVISION SEMIFINALS (Best-of-7)

Table with columns for teams and scores. Includes series information like 'First Period' and 'Second Period'.

##### SMYTHE DIVISION (Best-of-7)

Table with columns for teams and scores. Includes series information like 'First Period' and 'Second Period'.

##### WEDNESDAY'S LINE SCORES

Table listing game scores for various teams including Detroit, Toronto, and Pittsburgh.

### BASEBALL

#### Major League Standings

Table showing American League East Division standings with columns for team, W, L, Pct., GB.

Table showing National League East Division standings with columns for team, W, L, Pct., GB.

Table showing National League West Division standings with columns for team, W, L, Pct., GB.

Table showing American League West Division standings with columns for team, W, L, Pct., GB.

Table showing National League Central Division standings with columns for team, W, L, Pct., GB.

Table showing National League National League West Division standings with columns for team, W, L, Pct., GB.

### THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Table listing baseball game results for Thursday, including teams and scores.

### SOCCER

#### WORLD CUP QUALIFYING MATCHES

Table listing soccer qualifying matches between various national teams.

#### ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Table listing English First Division soccer results.

#### INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

Table listing international friendly soccer matches.

### CRICKET

#### TEST MATCH

Table listing cricket test match results.

### TRANSACTIONS

#### BASEBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION—Announced that Charlie White will join International League in 1993.

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

CALIFORNIA—Activated Chuck Finley, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list. Put Don Robinson, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list.

#### JAPANESE BASEBALL

Table showing Japanese baseball standings.

## SIDELINES

### Belgium Defeats Cyprus in Soccer

BRUSSELS (AP) — Marc Wilmots scored midway through the first half Wednesday night as Belgium beat Cyprus, 1-0, in the opening game of European qualifying for the 1994 World Cup of soccer.

Cyprus's goalkeeper, Michaelis Christof, tried to intercept a cross from John Waleni, but Wilmots beat him to the ball and scored into the empty net in the Group 4 match. Belgium, which has qualified for three consecutive World Cups, is a favorite in the group along with Czechoslovakia and Romania.

In the other European World Cup qualifier, Spain defeated Albania, 3-0, behind two goals from Miguel Godínez in Seville. Spain is considered the favorite in Group 3, which includes Ireland, Denmark, Northern Ireland, Latvia and Lithuania.

### UEFA to Keep Its New Cup Format

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — UEFA, European soccer's governing body, said Thursday that it would stick to the new European Cup format next season.

The European Cup, until the 1990-91 season an elimination competition throughout, was played on a round-robin basis after the second round this season, with the eight remaining teams divided into two semifinals groups. The winners of each group qualified for the final.

### Johnson Takes Middleweight Title

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) — Reggie Johnson used both hands to open cuts around Steve Collins' eyes and then held off a late rally to capture the vacant World Boxing Association middleweight title with a majority decision Wednesday night.

Johnson, 25, was particularly effective in taking control in the eighth, ninth and 10th rounds before letting Collins make it close toward the end of the 12-round bout. Uriel Aguilera of Colombia had it 115-113 and Marcos Torres of Panama scored it 115-114, both for Johnson. Samuel Conde of Puerto Rico scored the fight a draw.

### For the Record

Mayor David Dinkins of New York announced plans Wednesday for a \$180 million expansion of the National Tennis Center, the home of the U.S. Open.

Aaron Krickstein upset top-seeded Boris Becker, 6-1, 6-4, in the third round of the clay-court Monte Carlo Open Thursday when Becker's famed serve failed him.

Excavation work on the Texas Rangers' new stadium in Arlington, Texas will begin Friday. The as-yet-to-be-named stadium is scheduled for completion by opening day of the 1994 season.

Ethiopia said Thursday that it would take part in the Barcelona Olympics in June, ending a 12-year self-imposed exile.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect service, featuring the slogan 'OUT OF THE LOOP?' and a list of international phone numbers for various countries.



PEOPLE

Princess Anne Granted Divorce From Phillips

It's official: In a four-minute hearing in London, Princess Anne, the only daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, was divorced Thursday from Captain Mark Phillips. It was the second divorce in the inner circle of the royal family since the 16th century, when King Henry VIII rid himself of four of his six wives. He divorced two and beheaded two others. Elizabeth's sister, Princess Margaret, set the modern precedent in 1978 when she divorced her photographer husband, Lord Snowdon. Anne's divorce could hardly have come at a worse time for the 36-year-old monarch, still trying to salvage its dignity over the highly public rift in the six-year marriage of the queen's son Prince Andrew and Fergie, as the Duchess of York is called.

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, 75, has been named Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Heath is the sixth former prime minister to receive the honor from the queen. The others are Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden, Clement Attlee, Harold Wilson and James Callaghan.

The Nobel Peace Prize may still be eluding James Baker, the American secretary of state, but he can't complain that his work on behalf of monkeys hasn't been noticed. Baker and Edward Bass of the Texas oil family will receive the first Jane Goodall Institute International Conservation award. At Goodall's urging, Baker has approached several East African countries to urge vigorous enforcement of laws against poaching the chimpanzees that Goodall studies. Bass gives money to the institute.

King Juan Carlos I has presented Francisco Ayala, 85, with the 1991 Cervantes Prize for Literature, the Spanish-speaking world's top literary award. The prize is worth more than \$100,000. Ayala, who spent decades in exile following the Spanish Civil War, said being able to receive the prize in person was one of his life's final obligations. He said the award, on the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America, "reaffirms my profound affinity with the New World."

When a Hard-Boiled Guy Looked at Food

By Marialisa Calta New York Times Service



Nelson Algren on the balcony of his Chicago apartment in 1950.

OBSERVER Bring Back Cowboys

By Russell Baker New York Times Service I'd have television kick the lawyers out of prime time and put back cowboys. In the 1950s when America was on top of the world, television had almost nothing but cowboys. Now television has lawyers up to here, and America is not on top of the world, though it could be if it stopped acting like a drunken riot on the street corner and went for dignity and self-respect.

I don't necessarily blame TV lawyers for America's descent into squalor. I merely point out that it didn't go that route as long as the cowboy ruled the tube. And the tube, after all, is where we learn how to live our lives.

Nowadays there are so many lawyers in prime time that you can be finicky in choosing one. I know a woman so addicted to TV divorce lawyers that she no longer watches "L.A. Law" unless Arnie the divorce lawyer is the center of the hour.

Arnie, as you may not know if you shun divorce lawyers in favor of public defenders or bond lawyers, is a poor model for a nation that needs to lift its gaze from the mire. His is a dreary form of human corruption—the conviction that a little sleaziness is not only human, but also slightly charming. This was the kind of stuff of which Matt Dillon, back in the 1950s, purged Dodge City week after week.

Under the hard cowboy discipline, even a TV cop like Sergeant Joe Friday mimicked his manners, politely addressing women as "Ma'am." If he were back on the force today, Friday's commendable civility would probably make him the butt of other TV cops' cruel jokes, just as Howard's gentlemanly style made the other cops on "Hill Street Blues" treat him like an imbecile.

Whenever there is a display of politeness or good manners in today's lawyer-dominated television, the purpose is usually to suggest either a dumb comic innocence or a feeble-minded inability to adapt to social realities. The social realities, of course, are assumed to be vulgar, meretricious, corrupt and possibly bestial, and anybody capable of the routine decencies is assumed to be ridiculously ill equipped to deal with them.

IOWA CITY, Iowa—"Never eat at any place called Mom's," counseled Nelson Algren, who spent his life chronicling the lost souls of America in books like "The Man With the Golden Arm." It's the kind of snappy aphorism (with its corollaries "Never play cards with any man named Doc" and "Never sleep with anyone whose troubles are worse than your own") that suited Algren, who died in 1981 at the age of 72.

He was known for his gambling drinking and womanizing as well as for his novels, which also included "Walk on the Wild Side," and numerous short stories peopled by prostitutes, drug addicts, con artists and the like. It's a piece of advice that, to date, is probably Algren's most public association with food.

But on May 5, the University of Iowa Press is publishing, for the first time, "America Eats," a short work that Algren wrote in the 1930s for the Works Progress Administration. It is a portrait of Midwestern food ways, with recipes from apple pie to zabalago and the same attention to detail he used in describing Frankie Machine shooting heroin in "The Man With the Golden Arm."

Of an Old Settlers Picnic in Nebraska, he wrote: "Heaping bowls of ripe sliced tomatoes are placed every few inches across the table, other bowls are laden with fresh sliced cucumbers. Sweet pickles, dill pickles, bread-and-butter pickles, pickled peaches, pears and crab apples by the gallon wait in crocks. Then there are coleslaws, mixed-vegetable salads, fruit salads and gaily colored pickled eggs. Plates piled high offer hot rolls, hot corn bread, plain white bread, Swedish rye, Russian rye packed with caraway seeds, Swedish twist with a garnish of poppy seeds, whole wheat bread, and the popular sweet raisin bread."

The collection was donated two years ago by Louis I. Szathmari, a cookbook author and chef in Chicago. The Algren

book, available from the press for \$22.95, is the second in the Iowa Szathmari Culinary Arts Series.

Szathmari, a Hungarian, first met Algren in the early 1960s in Chicago, where the writer lived for much of his adult life. He frequented Szathmari's restaurant, the Bakery on the near North Side of Chicago. Algren often looked "like a bum," Szathmari recalled in a recent telephone conversation. But, "he had excellent manners," and Szathmari said, "he knew good food and enjoyed it."

"Do not forget that he was the lover of Simone de Beauvoir, the dining companion of Jean-Paul Sartre," Szathmari said. "On some level, he was an elegant bon vivant." But Algren hardly had a typical bon vivant's approach to life. On meeting de Beauvoir for the first time, in 1947, Algren took her on a tour of Chicago which included psychiatric wards and an electric chair.

In his preface to "America Eats," Szathmari writes of his first visit to the writer's apartment: "Even blindfolded, I would

have been able to recognize Nelson's home by its smell. It was an odor typical of a bachelor's apartment inhabited by one who stored huge amounts of magazines and papers for a long time, who chain-smoked with other chain-smokers over the poker table set up in the kitchen, who kept his clothing clean but never threw anything out. The undertone of beer, bourbon and wine mixed in with the cold, stale smoke. The kitchen faucet dripped, perhaps for years, into some foil pie dishes piled in the sink. Yes, the odor of dripping water was also a part of the general aroma, as were the shaving cream and soap smells from the bathroom."

It was in this apartment, in 1975, that Szathmari first laid eyes on the "America Eats" manuscript, as Algren auctioned off many of his possessions to finance a move from Chicago to New Jersey.

"That apartment depressed me," Szathmari said. "One of the greatest American writers living such a life! It was clear he needed money, but he would never take it if I offered to give him some."

TODAY'S Special Rubric "LUXURY HOMES & ESTATES" Appears on Page 6 THE REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE Appears on Pages 6 & 11 PERSONALS ANNOUNCEMENTS THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS STUDIES IN INTL. BUSINESS AND EC. LAW FREE INFORMATION SESSIONS SUMMER COURSES IN PARIS

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